HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 161 BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 9 1927 ONE ANNA

A Picture for any wife who wonders if her husband loves her still!

"THE PERCH of the DEVIL"

7 Parts—UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA, featuring
PAT O'MALLEY and MAE BUSCH.
A dove on the outside, a serpent within—the woman she innocently introduced to her husband.
WHY DO WIVES DO IT?
The Programme includes the latest Fox News.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

EPIC OF PRIMITIVE PASSIONS EPOCHAL IN ITS MAGNIFICENCE!
Unforgettable Drama—Mighty Spectacle—Thrilling Incidents—Stupendous Climax!

"THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE"
"THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE"

Metro-Goldwyn Production in 8 Unforgettable Reels.
TENSELY MOVING DRAMA, SET AGAINST THE FLAMING BEAUTY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
TO-DAY AT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WITH A NOTABLE CAST
Earle Williams — Rence Adoree
Pat O'Malley — Barbara La Marr
Wallace Beery — Pat Harmon
Josef Swickard — Ed. J. Brady
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel:—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.
The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—
AHMEDABAD COLOMBO LAHORE NAGPUR
AJMER DACCA LUCKNOW POONA
ALLAHABAD DELHI MADRAS RANGOON
BANGALORE KARACHI MANDALAY RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA KUALA LUMPUR MANGALORE TRIVANDRUM

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
†Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925..Rs. 16,46,000.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfred Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.
H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896
—Remarkable Progress—
New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.
BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.
BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS
WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS
Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR with qualifications of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, for the Karanja Municipality in the Akola District, on pay of Rs. 100/- p. m. with free quarters. Apply sharp G. B. DHARMADHIKARI President, Municipal Committee Karanja.
A 28984

WANTED EXPERIENCED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES, strong in English, Persian and History. Apply stating minimum salary to SHREE SARASWATI HIGH SCHOOL, Nadiad.
A 28979

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E., capable of teaching Sub-ordinate classes. Apply stating experience and minimum salary expected. The selected candidate will have to join the school at once. PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 28980

WANTED.—A practical WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. Apply with testimonials stating salary to JAWAHAR SINGH SUNDER SINGH Proprietors: Guru Ramdas Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar.
A 28971

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore—An M.Sc. in Chemistry to lecture to Intermediate Classes. Pay according to qualifications. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28970

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENTLEMAN having Twenty years' experience in Machinery and Mill Stores line open to engagement, part or whole time. Can undertake office management and handle correspondence and accounts. Write Box No. 2001. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R333

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100: Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.
T R334

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL, Chowpaty Sea-Face, Bombay—In addition to our Montessori, Primary and Secondary departments teaching up to Standard V. it is already planned to raise the school to a complete High School by opening the VI and VII Standards next year.—THE MANAGEMENT.
M 28976

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Ampore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from responsible and influential parties in Bombay for taking the Agency of our Company in the Marine and Accident Insurance lines. Kindly communicate with full particulars to the undersigned.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ld.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.
28966

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R329

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF SECRETARY,
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June 1927.
28957

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BAI ANPURNABAI, widow of Purshotam Babaji has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr POPATLAL MULCHAND and BAI NANDIBAI, widow of Kalidas Jivraj. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ashe Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or Ground together with the messuage tenement and building built thereon situate at Parel Village, without the Fort of Bombay and within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 Square yards or thereabouts and forming part with another piece of land both secondly hereinafter Described both of which together are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 15, New No. A/14130, and New Survey Nos. 2/57, 2/63, 2/70 and 2/71 and the building built thereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2622 Street No. 1316, Cadastral Survey No. 351 Parel Sewri Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dadoba Gajanan, on or towards the West by the property of Mukund Moroba on or towards the South by a private gully and on or towards the North by public road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant land or ground situate at Parel Village in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards and registered in the Records (page 5) of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereinbefore firstly described under Old No. 15 New No. A/14130 and New Survey Nos. 2/57, 2/63, 2/70 and 2/71 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No., 2596 (1) Street No. 1290 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by private gully, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Bhasker, on or towards the North by Government Ground and on or towards the South by public Road and bearing Cadastral Survey No, 337 (Parel Sewri Division).

Dated this 7th day of July, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28987

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction-rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the bank and the concerned:—
16 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagrass (779 yards).
1 Case oil cups and caps.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN DEOLALI AND NASIK.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT DEOLALI AND NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai v/s. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on their respective premises:—

Lot No. 1—TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 10th inst. at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Deolali.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Balatgaon in Deolali (Nasik District) bearing Collectors' Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2. admeasuring about 3 acres 3 1/2 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 8-12-0.

Lot No. 2—TO-MORROW At 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises at Nasik.

All that piece of vacant land with a well thereon, situate in Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 11 acres, 27 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 14-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

Auction sale of the insolvent's right, title and interest in the valuable immoveable property at Shaikh Memon Street. opp. Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nanabhoy Talakchand (Insolvent) and pursuant to the order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 10th June 1927, and with the consent of the mortgagees, the National Bank of India, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of Government ground admeasuring in breadth from East to West 12 ft. 4 ins. and in length from North to South 49 ft. with the house divided into tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 141, Collector's New No. 1306, Old Survey No. 149, New Survey No. 1406 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 268 and Street Nos. 346, 348 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Mulchand Shivlal on or towards the East by Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the house of Tricumdas Purshotam, and on or towards the West by the house of Gangabai, widow of Jairam Odhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1st CARPENTER STREET, NEAR KHETWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Co. Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees and on account at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Bai Baboobai widow of Janardhan Ramchandra and in exercise and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the Second Mortgagees under an Indenture of Second Mortgage dated 5th August 1922 and made between the said Mortgagor of the first part and Shantaram Janardhan and Laxman Janardhan confirming party of the second part and the said second Mortgages of the third part and subject to the rights of the first Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th August 1920 made between the said mortgagor of the first part an the said confirming party and Shantabai alias Laxmibai wife of Narayan Jaggonath of the second part and K. B. Mahajan the said first Mortgagee of the third part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday the 9th July 1927 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate on the Northern side of 1st Carpenter Street Near Khetwadi without the Fort in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 108 Square Yards or thereabouts and which the said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1683 and New No. 2803 Old Survey No. 460 and New Survey No. 502 and Cadestral Survey No. 3099 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6542 and Street No. 9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare & Co. Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office at No. 38. Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NAMKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOMBASA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN		20,847

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA	8,246
28th July	MERKARA	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th July	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
13th July	BABPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Expert's
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Fydhor, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery (Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and ruky of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantevala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 3 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1924	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42 Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of deivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

ORIGINAL FIRM
Oculists & Opticians
71, Esplanade Road
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. H. The NIZAM of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The MAHARAJA of Mysore, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The NAWAB of Rampur, G. C. S. I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MIGHTY LIKE A MOOSE"— 6 Reels
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PRECIOUS TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
FINAL PARTS— The Startling and Sensational finish of the popular Serial

"The Phantom Police"

FEATURING
HERBERT RAWLINSON
And the famous man-like Chimpanzees.
TRACY DOWNS IS NOW TRACED DOWNED Cleverly on the 11th floor of a hotel.
The programme includes
Another new complete drama.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA

at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat. and Sun. extra at 3-30 P.M.
LAST WEEK. Final Eps. 8, 9 and 10.

'The Fighting Marine'

Featuring Gene Tunney.

A rapid fire action serial ends with its thrilling climax. Also 2 Reels Comedy.
To-morrow on account of Hindu Ekadashi the mythological picture

'SUBHADRAHARAN'

From 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Only.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
for ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Super Social Production
"THE VILLAGE GIRL"
FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA and other known Stars.
Daily FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

How can She help it??

She was young, she was beautiful, she had money, she had been to Europe and so she—

SEE WHAT SHE DID—
TO-DAY THIS WEEK
Excelsior Film Co's Picture
SHRIMATI NALINI

A Masterpiece Social Picture
Written and directed by
MANILAL K. JOSHI.

Miss YAKBAL & Miss NARGIS in chief role.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"
or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc. etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future, because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2-8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.
ANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
(S. India.)

HERM LAUBACH, KOLN — EHRENFELD.

Manufacturers of Aerated Water Machinery, are now represented in India by
RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,
40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.
8

AMUSEMENTS.

Here is the most Interesting Picture—*i. e.*, Before you

Story By "Natwar Shyam."
Scenerio By "Krishna Kumar."
Direction Mr. K. Rathod.
Photography—Mr. C. Patel.

Krishna Film Co.'s HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

Beautiful fighting scenes, battles, etc., were taken by the aid of Baroda State.

A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF SAURASTRA

MASTER-STROKE

FEATURING Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. HAIDERSHAH, Mr. GANGARAM.

Miss SAKHINA—Miss DURGA—Miss CHANDRA—Miss GULAB.

Beautiful Scenery—Fine Settings.

Worth Seeing, Worth Knowing, Worth Recording

Story full of interesting and exciting scenes—Devilish Ambition—Treachery—Bloodshed etc.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT—AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road.

Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
DAILY 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

Prof. Ernest Wood's Famous Books

CONCENTRATION—A PRACTICAL COURSE

This extremely popular book, which has already undergone six editions, has now been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged. Mostly Rewritten. Contents: Success in Life—The Magic Box—Aids to Concentration—Chains of Gold—Concentration in Daily Life—Control of the Body and the Senses—The Removal of Intruding Thoughts—Gymnastics of Concentration—What Meditation is—Methods of Meditation—Mantric and Symbolic Meditation—Obstacles to Meditation—Contemplation—Conclusion.

Price. Wrappers, Re. 1. Boards Re. 1-4 Cloth Re. 1-8.

CHARACTER-BUILDING—A PRACTICAL COURSE. Price, Wrapper, As. 8.

Contents: Why you must Develop Character—What Character is—Preparing the Ground—The Foundations—The Walls—The Roof—The Verandah—The Gardens—The Orchard—The Three Fundamental Virtues—Testing the Character—The Man of Will—The Man of Love—The Philanthropist—The Man of Understanding—The Philosopher—The Man of Imagination—The Magician—The Man of Investigation—The Scientist—The Man of Reverence—The Devotee—The Man of Beauty—The Artist—The Science of the Emotions—The Three Fundamental Vices—Ultimate Aims—The Great Law.

MEMORY-TRAINING—A PRACTICAL COURSE Wrappers, As. 8.

"A capital essay on the training of memory, with practical exercises of selftuition—*Review of Reviews.*

RAJA YOGA: The Occult Training of the Hindus .. As. 12.

THE INTUITION OF THE WILL. Deals in the author's characteristic lucid style on useful topics such as Tuition and Intuition, The Training for Intuition The Nirvana of Earth, of the Soul and of the Self ... Re. 1-0

The Theosophical Publishing House, ADYAR, MADRAS.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.155

A PEEP INTO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Government of India have published the Report of the Tariff Board on our mill industry, and their decision on it. Nothing has happened to startle those who have been in the know. Mr. H. P. Mody has given a lead to the Mill Agents. He has threatened the Central Government, and spoken of going to the country for justice: rather an unusual attitude for him to adopt.

I am neither for the White nor the brown bureaucrat the Mill Agent. It is undesirable for an Indian to ask for an import duty on cloth manufactured in a foreign country out of Indian cotton, under the indefensible plea of safeguarding the home industry. A cotton-growing subcontinent like India should be able to withstand any sort of competition of a country, Asiatic or European, in the manufacture of cotton goods. No doubt, an increase in the import duty will give a lift to the mill industry, but only for the time-being. I am not so sure that it will not derease efficiency all round, connected, one way or the other, that I am with the Textile Industry for good many years. It must not be forgotten that by raising the import duty on foreign cloth, we shall be giving cause to other nations to speak of us as a people who cannot organise and work in an efficient manner. The sad plight the Mill Agent finds himself in to-day is a great boon in disquise; for it is goading him to do all he can to put his house in order. The question before the country is this: are we going to raise the import duty on cotton goods for the preservation of our textile industry or for making up the short-comings of the Mill Agents? In the light of the evolutionary progress made by the English and Japanese textile industries, let us find out where our Mill Agents are at fault and make up our mind as to the steps to be taken to get over the crisis.

The mill-owner's financial policy is not at all sound. He has indulged in very large distribution of profits and failed to make adequate provision for depreciation. There has also been watering of capital.

There is a general impression in the country that the mill owners are merely capitalists with all the vices that that class of people, all over the world, is reputed to possess. Thy must keep in touch with the common multitude, and work for the fulfilment of the national aspirations of their down-trodden countrymen. Let them come forward with concrete proofs of their patriotism, and all India will stand by them in compelling the Government to stop their exchange manipulations, so ruinous to the country.

The progress that the cotton manufacturer of Japan has made during the last twelve years should put our Mill Agent to shame. It would be infinitely better if the Mill Agent took a leaf out of the Japanese manufacturer's book than went a-begging to a foreign and unsympathetic Government. A large number of our present-day Mill Agents are unqualified for their work. They are wanting in general as well as technical education. All they can boast of in their wealth. Their qualification should consist of sound 'varsity education and vast experience in the management of textile industry.

The Mill Agents are found to be ever so much united when they want to ring out a concession from an unwilling Government or when they want a legitimate grievance redressed. There should be more co-operation among them for the advancement of the greatest Indian industry. They should through their association, the Mill-Owners' Association, open an Information Bureau, having on its staff expert spinners, weavers, sizers, finishers and dyers, who have studied the American, European and Japanese textile industries on the spot, to guide them in running their mills on proper and economical lines.

It is a well-known fact that some of the Mill Agents are directly or indirectly connected with the concerns that supply mill machinery and stores, with the result that they often sacrifice the interests of the mills, they manage, for the benefit of such concerns.

One has to admit that our mill labour is inefficient. But have the Mill Agents given careful consideration to the cause of its inefficiency, and done all that lies in their power to eradicate it, with a view to restoring prosperity to the industry and contentment to the workers? Our labour must be freed from the clutches of the Marwadi money-lenders, who extract from it 75 to 200 p.c. interest. It should get weekly wages. It must be properly housed. Night schools should be opened to reduce its illiteracy as far as possible. Mill officials must take interest in it and treat it with kindness. They must realise that it is the greatest asset of the industry. Let us bring a little sun-shine into its life, and see if its efficiency increases or not. The Empress Mills of Nagpur, the Sholapur Mills and few others show more average production for every spindle and loom than the other mills. What the Tatas and Mr. Narotum Morarji have achieved is not out of the reach of the other Mill Agents. I wish the Mill Agents not only to emulate the aforesaid gentlemen but to out-run the English and Japanese manufacturers in the race for the advancement of textile industry. The fact that the efficiency of labour rests more with the employers than itself should never be lost sight of.

The transactions with regard to the purchase of cotton and the sale of its products must be above board.

The use of patent materials, imported or locally bought, in our mills should be very much restricted.

The share-holders of the textile mills must get legislation passed to enhance their present powers, with the object of having the right to say the last word in many a matter pertaining to the industry in which they have a stake.

Every mill must contribute Rs. 2,000 per annum to the Propaganda Fund of the Mill Owners' Association for carrying on intense agitation throughout the whole country for the use of "Swadeshi" cloth. The writer has personally seen and studied at India Office library the character and nature of the huge propaganda that Manchester carried on by all means in its power, fair or foul. There were posters and pamphlets of most offensive character, that would stir the most chicken-hearted among us to retaliation. I do not suggest that we should use any unfair instruments in our work in that direction, but we should be fully justified in resorting to all fair means in our power with the view of spreading the Swadeshi products country-wide. Through the instrumentality of exhibitions and several establishments all over India, our countrymen must be acquainted with all the varieties of our textile production. The aforesaid amount of Rs. 2,000 will be a plea bite to the Mill Agents in comparision with the advantages they will derive from the above suggestions. Sir, in writing this article I am actuated by no other motive than that of serving the Moherland, and hence permit me to say that having worked in American and European, mills in different capacities and in the local mills as a consulting chemist and engineer, I am in a position to assure the Mill Agent that he will make good this Rs. 2,000 if he follows a suggestion of mine in connection with one item only. In mills having about 800 to 900 looms, a saving of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 per year can be effected. I am prepared to prove from achieved records that I have done this, and I do not see why others cannot or should not do same.—Yours, etc.

N. M. BHATHENA.

Club Road, Byculla

COMBINED INSURANCE

Profits both in LIFE and after DEATH

SPECIAL SCHEME.

Write for particulars:—

The ASIAN ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

ASIAN BUILDING,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

for your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

THE LOKAMANYA STATUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A fortnight has elapsed since my last letter was published through your kind hospitality in "The Chronicle" of the 21st June, last and I very much regret to see that the request has not appealed to those for whom it was intended. Neither the Statue Committee nor the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has shown even the common courtesy such an important question deserves at their hands.

Last week three successive meetings of the B. P. C. C. were held but I am grieved to see that in none of them this statue question appears to have been at all touched, I, therefore, again request the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to call a special meeting of the body to discuss this question alone and arrive at a practicable decision satisfactory to the general public. In my opinion, the Committee cannot evade their responsibility in respect of this burning question of the day. If it is not possible to convene a special meeting, which I hope not, I request the members of the B.P.C.C. to raise this question in the first monthly meeting that may take place hereafter.

The burning place of the Lokamanya is a "Sacred Place of Political Pilgrimage" for all India and a statue on such place will be an idol of inspiration to the present and future generations of India to aspire and achieve that Swarajya which the Lokamanya very emphatically declared as the birthright of all Indians. Viewed from this point, it is the sacred duty of the Indian National Congress to take up the question immediately in hand if the local Committee or for that matter the B. P. C. C. fail in their duty which they owe to the public and the Lokamanya as well. The All-India Congress Committee is to meet very shortly in Bombay and it would not be out of place if I request those of the members of that Committee as honestly think within themselves as the disciples of the Lokamanya to invite discussion on this subject by giving notice of a suitable and practicable resolution with a view to find out ways and means in consultation with the local Committee, and any how expedite this statue affair to the satisfaction of the general public of Bombay in particular and all India in general.

What is experienced in the present-day politics appears, unfortunately, to be true in this statue case also. For instance, when there were no reforms or reformed Councils, the National Congress year after year was agitating and passing resolutions for further reforms. But when the reforms, however unsatisfactory they may be, were actually given and reformed Councils came into existence, a thundering and unprecedented agitation was carried on throughout the length and breadth of the country not to enter the Councils or work the reforms even for what they were worth; and the sane patriotic politicians who were for working the reforms for what they were worth, were condemned as 'traitors and rebels'. In the same way, if the Government of Bombay had not so easily consented to the wishes of the public to allow a statue to be erected on the burning place, these very leaders would have turned heaven and earth against the action of the Government with a most vehement and scathing platform oratory and as is the order of the day, would have even advocated a campaigne of Satyagraha. But when the real obstacle has been very graciously removed by the Government, he it said to the latter's credit, our leaders don't care to act up to their duties and responsibilities in this matter.

Now that through the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi the Nagpore Satyagraha has been suspended, will Bhai Bharucha give his personal attention to this question and energetically work for the same?.

Comparisons are always invidious, but I cannot help pointing out to the local Committee the promptitude of action taken by the Committee formed at Calcutta for the memorial of the Deshbandhu on the burning ghat. They immediately set to actual work, collected subscriptions, gave them wide publicity, and in a very short space of time they will have fulfilled the task they have so gladly under taken. I sincerely request the local Committee as well as the local leaders to emulate this noble example of Bengal and show to the public that Bombay is not lagging behind Calcutta, or for that matter Poona, in gratefully honouring and cherishing the memory of one who sacrificed his whole life for the Indian cause and became the real "Father of Indian Nationalism."

Will the local leaders, now awake to their sense of duty and responsibility and give a lead expected from them?.—Yours etc.

P. A. BHIDE.

Dhuswadi, Lanke's Chawl,
Thakurdwar, Bombay July 6.

Rugby In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said the question of fixing the date for termination of the occupation of the Rhineland by the allied troops was not discussed at Geneva. The circumstances in which Rhineland is to be evacuated, he added, were laid down in the Treaty of Versailles.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Opened strong but declined 16 points on profits taking. Improved 9 points on covering. Futures closed 2 to 4 points Lower. Spot Cotton declined 5 Points to 17.10c.

LOCAL:—Steady on Speculative Buying—Eased on Professional Selling—Closed quiet.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—October highest 17.14 (at the opening) lowest. 16.98 (12.39 p.m.)

Liverpool.—Light rains in Texas Gulf Coast.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market affected unfavourably by more favourable weather, but shorts nervous owing increased weevil infestation.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 7th inst. (10-25 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynold, and Gibson:—

"Generally speaking prices are likely to work higher during summer."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th inst. as under:—

"Fear of damage by weevil offset b good weather."

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 7 points higher, but prices declined under long liquidation by the bulls. At the decline there was some covering and prices registered some improvement before the close. Thus after fluctuating within a range of 16 points the market closed 2 to 4 points lower. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.10c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a loss of 3 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 6 points higher, but ruled easy on profit taking, Trading was narrow and prices closed 3 to 4 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points with Spot sales of 10,000 Bales.

To-morrow the first Bureau report showing the acreage plated this season under Cotton will be issued at Washington by the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government. Private estimates so far received are as under:—

Messrs. McFadden Bros. Acreage decrease. 10.9 per cent.

Southern Products. Acreage reduction. 11 per cent.

Southern Products. Acreage reduct on. 11 3/4 per cent.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. Acreage reduction. 13 per cent. or 42,445,960 acres.

This estimate is likely to be a flat one, and the average estimate is for a reduction of about 11 per cent. However if the Bureau's estimate be not in line with the general expectation, it may act as a price disturbing factor only for a short time, as our experience reminds that it is not the acreage alone which produces the crop, but weather plays an important part on the final yield. In support we will point out that in the seasons of 1911-12 and 1914-15 on an acreage of 36,681,000 and 37,046,000 United States of America produaed crops of 15,553,000 and 15,906,000 Bales respectively. On the other hand in the year 1923-24 on a acreage of 38,701,000 only 10,811,000 Bales were raised. This we believe that acreage report is in no way a reliable guide to the ultimate yield. At present the crop is said to be progressing well and should it continue to grow with the usual deterioration, we believe supplies will be plentiful and with spinners well covered, the weight of the marketing and hedge selling are bound to have a depressing effect on the values of Cotton ultimately.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

Despite a small decline of 2 to 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 345-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery on speculative buying. There was not much business and prices were maintained throughout the Marwari Sessions with small change. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J.-A.	335-8	336-8	335-8	335-8
Broach A.-M.	345-8	345-12	345-4	345-8
Oomra July	325-8	326	325-8	326
Oomra D.-J.	328	329	328	328
Bengal D.-J.	299	299-8	299	299

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

Liverpool market opened to-day 1 point lower but later on declined 3 points. The forward market was subject to heavy selling by professional operators. Prices eased off and the market closed quiet:—

Broach J.-A.	335	335	334-8	334-8
Broach A.-M.	344	344-4	343-8	343-8
Oomra July	326-8	326-8	326-8	326-8
Oomra D.-J.	327	327	326-8	326-8
Bengal D.-J.	298-8	298-8	298	298

The Local forward market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. whilst Sewri markets will remain entirely closed on Monday, the 11th instant on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi".

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

Sampin market closed irregular this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	218.70—0.20
October	224.90 plus 1.00
January	226.30 plus .0.90

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 8.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	500	6,300
Fine M. G. Oomra	...	1,800

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 8.

Dec/Jan	299
Apl/Ma	345
July/Aug	335
Dec/Jan	328
July	326

SPOT RATES.

323	317	310	302
319	313	306	296
323	317	310	302
346	342	336	330
355	351	345	339
358	354	344	338
346	343	338	333
342	339	334	329
346	342	337	332
406	402	398	
416	412	408	
337 333	329	323	
349 345	341	335	
343 339	335	329	
333 329	325	319	
330 326	322	316	
	371	367	363

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 8.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		305-7
„ Fine	30 Nov. + 28/9 Dec. + 17-8		
„ F. G.	„		298
Sind-Punjab Fine	„		300 2
„ F. G.	„		298
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		338-42
Nagpur	338-42 Nov. + 36 Dec + 23-4		
Yeotmal	„		332-35
Arvi	332/35 Nov + 28 De + 15-6		
Amraoti			328-32
K amgaon-Akola	328/30 Nov + 21 Dec + 10/1		
Mulkapur	„		325-28
Khandesh	323-25 Nov. + 13 Dec. + 1		
Muthia; Fine	„		320/22
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		335
Purna Average	„		325
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	323/30
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	330
Burwah Sanavad:		„	328/30
Broach Fine M.G.,			345/50
F.G.,			338/40
Westerns Good	MG		335/37
„	HG.	„	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 8

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	25	3,13,547	2,90,476
Central India	102	3,00,167	3,73,010
Barsi and Nagar		2,00,399	2,21,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 638	73,970
Berar	222	5,67,988	4,73,512
Central Provinces		2,27,619	2,45,487
Total Oomras..	349	16,78,358	16,77,720
Dholera		1,92,929	2,77,773
N.W. Provinces ..	9	57,989	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	356	56,882	1,08962
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,357	2,91,138
Broach		2,37514	3,12040
Coompta & Dharwar	107	1,26539	1,38215
Westerns-Northerns	232	65217	93,108
Cocoanada ..		4,07	2,634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	58,325
Persian		4258	4348
American		3,31,799	17257
Egyptian and African		81,308	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	1213	29,86,405	31,86,724

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 30th June

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe 2810	4,61,502	5,04,865
Japan & China 4100	14,00 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports .. 312	22,283	22,303
Up-country by Rail	1,42,439	93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	7,459	2,898
Total 7222	19,34,355	22,56,477

Cambodia Fine M G	330/35
Miraj/Sangl F.G. M G	315/50
Compta F.G.M.G.	315/50
Dhollera	
Kadi/Viramgam	

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 8.

Yesterday London market declined 1/16d. lower on selling by China-Shanghai exchanged opened at 2-6.5/8 but closed at 2-6.11/16. The local market opened for Ashad at 58.11 and improved on operators buying. Towards the close there was some pront taking. Closing quotations as per Bullion Broker's Association Ltd. were as under:—

Ready Silver 58 12 0

	Op.	H.	L.	Cl.
Ashad	58/11/0	58/14/0	58/11/0	58/13/0
Shravan	58/12/0	58/15/0	58/12/0	58/14/0

Double options premium.—

Ashad	0 8 0
Shravan	1 1 0
New York Silver	56 1/4

GOLD.

Bombay, July 8.

The market ruled quiet with a limited enquiry.—

Bar gold Ready	21 8 3
Ashad	21 8 0
Shravan	21 8 3
National Bank	21 11 3
Chartered Bank	21 10 6
Central Bank	21 10 6
Sovereigns	13 7 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 8.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.91.
London—Rome Liras 88.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48-3|4.
Tone of exchange.—Steady Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 8.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per lent.
Money Call 3 to 2 3|4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co, Bombay).

Bombay, July 8.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 12 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 14 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 0 0
Maize Starch, Continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	20 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro-Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hywo Sulphide, English	0 9 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	5 5 0

There is likelihood of Dutch Farina (supra) price to go up as the price in Holland has increased.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 8.

The linseed market ruled steady with a small business. The wheat market continues quiet with limited enquiry.—

Linseed Sept.	11 2 6
Linseed May	11 2 6
Wheat Sept.	8 0 3
Wheat May	7 14 0
Wheats white 70.30	7 9 0
Linseed bold brown	10 12 0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 6 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12 2 0
Gingellyseed bold white	13 8 0
Poppyseed white	17 14 0
Castorseed	9 9 0
Cottonseed	4 8 6
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Mowraseed	7 0 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle").
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), July 6.

Wheat Har	4 7 6
Wheat Bhadon	4 11 0
Wheat Asuj	4 13 6
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 6
Barley Asuj	3 7 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	8 0 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 6

READY.

Wheat	4 6 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 10 0 to 3 13 0
Barley	3 3 0
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	4 0 0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19 8 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	6,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	800 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th inst.

Wheat	5,432 cwts.
Linseed	3,083 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	75 „
Gingellyseeds	381 „
Poppyseed	216 „
Groundnuts	1,921 „
Castorseed	1,095 „
Rice	525 „
Cottonseed	1,803 „
Gram	1,666 „
Joowar	5 „
Maize	162 „
Barley	559 „
Bajree	1,063 „
Coal	2,545 tons.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 7.

Total Bullion £151,100,000.
Public Deposits £19,200,000.
Other Deposits £104,400,000.
Government Securities £47,500,000.
Other Securities £61,500,000.
Notes and Coin £32,600,000.
Currency Notes outstanding £278,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 26.35 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept, per cwt. 14/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/3.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 15/2 1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 7.

Copper, English Best Selected £57 7/8.
Copper, Braziers, £69 1/2.
Yellow Metal £63.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14 3/8.
Tin English Ingots £234 1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 7.

Smoked sheet, Standard. Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/4 1/2 buyers.
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/4 3/4 sellers.
Pale Crepe, per cwt. 1/4 1/2 buyers.
Pale Crepe, per cwt. 1/4 3/4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 7.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 13/16
Forward	25 13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4.11 1/2

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 8.

100	G. G. Kesha	Jambusar	340
200	Do.	Berar	336
200	Do.	Khandesh	328
100	R. D. Tata	Dhulia	314
100	Brual & Co.	Khandesh	331
200	Toyamankwa	Broach	343
200	Do.	Bengal	312
100	Do	Bhavnagar	317
100	Vardhman	Broach Darwah	336
100	Do.	Karanja	336
200	Japan T & Co.	Berar	332
100	Do.	Bunusa	332
100	Muthubhai Nuthoo	Sindh American	335
100	Bombay & Co.	Bagalkot	343
100	Samuram Joharmal	Paley	346

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRON AND STEEL'S PROFITS.

Bombay, July 8.

At yesterday's meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., following report was presented before the directors. A dividend of one rupee on ordinary shares is recommended. It is said that something like 40,000 Blank transfers are being held by operators which will be required to registered. It is believed that after allowing customary transfer charges and stamps it will leave about 4 as. per share to the holders of these Blank Transfers—

BALANCE SHEET.

	Lakhs.		Lakhs.
Profits brought forward	3	Interest on Debentures and Loans	42
Profits for the year 1926-27	194	Dividend on 1st and 2nd Pref.	57
		Dividend of Re. 1 on Ordinary	3-1/2
		Payments of arrears on 2nd Pref.	3-1/2
		Depreciation	78
		Agents Com. and Office expenses	10
		Carry forward	3
	197		197

The market remained closed to-day for clearing purposes. Securities ruled quiet but steady with a small turn over.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8.

Due.	Rs. a.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper ..	78 0
1931-36, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan ..	95 0
1960-70, 4 per cent. Loan ..	89 7
1929-47, 5 per cent War Loan ..	101 7
1935, 5 per cent. Loan ..	102 8
1933, 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) ..	103 9
1945-55, 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) ..	108 7
1928, 5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) ..	106 9
1927, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) ..	100 13
1930, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) ..	105 8
1931, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)	106 12
1932, 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free)	108 10
1935, 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) ..	112 14
1974, 4 per cent. Port Trust ..	88 0
1974, 4 per cent. Municipal ..	86 8
1974, 4 per cent. Improvement Trust ..	86 8
1954, 6 per cent Bombay Municipal ..	112 10
1929-49, 6 per cent. Municipal ..	103 0

Forward Rates.—15th July sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper, Rs. 78; 1945-55, Rs. 108-7.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 7.

October	17.07	—.03
December	17.28	—.04
January	17.33	—.04
March	17.52	—.03
May	17.65	—.02
Middling Spot	17.10	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 7.

July	16.63	—.03
October	16.93	—.06
Middling Spot	16.67	—

NEW YORK.

New York. (10-30 a.m.) As known at Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.88
October	17.11
January	17.36
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.80
October	17.06
January	17.33
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	16.65
October	16.98
January	17.24

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

Scinde, Good	7.40	+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.60	+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.80	+.05
Bengal, Good	7.40	+.05
Bengal, Full Good	7.60	+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.80	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.80	+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05	+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.30	+.05
Broach, Good	7.80	+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.10	+.05
Broach, Fine	8.40	+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	7.11	+.01
August	17.14	+.01
September	17.16	+.01
October	17.29	—
November	17.26	—
December	17.25	—.01
January	17.24	—.01
February	17.24	—.01
March	17.23	—.01
April	17.23	—.01
May	17.21	—.01
June	17.21	—.01
July	17.21	—.01
Sakellarides, F.G.F. Spot	17.65	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	8.96+.03
August	9.00+.04
September	9.07+.04
October	9.12+.03
November	9.15+.03
December	9.17+.03
January	9.21+.03
February	9.22+.03
March	9.27+.04
April	9.28+.04
May	9.31+.03
June	9.32+.03
July	9.33+.03
Middling Spot	9.17+.04

SALES.

Liverpool, July 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19 7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115 1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10 1/8.
National Bank £49 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 7/8.
Conversion Loan £75 7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/2.
Consols £54 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 7.

T T Berlin on London 20.48 3/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12.
T T Brussels on London 34.91.
T T Madrid on London 28.56.
T T Milan on London 88.75.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 163.85.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £8:15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £17:2:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
July/Aug shipment quoted £19:7:6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 7.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
July shipment sold to Continent 52/6
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 54.
Wheat, Australian.—
July/Aug shipment sellers 55/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
July/Aug shipment paid 54/10 1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
July/Aug delivery sellers 31/3.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 32/6.

LINSEED.

London, July 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton,—
July/Aug shipment sellers £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment Continent paid £16:2.
Linsee, Bombay.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £19.

COFFEE.

New York, July 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14.

DEMAND BILLS

New York, July 7.

Demand Bills 486.18

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 8.

Quiet conditions, with more lenders than borrowers, characterised the money market during the week under review. A further shinkage occured in the trade demand amounting to about Rs. 72 lacs. Should the influx of funds continue a reduction in the bank rate to 4 per cent. within the next fortnight is not unlikely. The rate for call money remains unchanged at about 2 3|4 to 3 per cent. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2 1|2 per cent., six months 3 per cent. and twelve months 3 1|2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 1st July 1927, shows another increase of Rs. 322.51 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 22,17,70,000 as compared with Rs. 44.39 crores at this time last year. Government Securities have declined by Rs. 142.77 lacs. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 56.46 lacs and Rs. 7.03 lacs, respectively, while Loans are down by Rs. 17.04 lacs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 101.60 lacs to 9.77 crores and the latter by Rs. 118.84 lacs to Rs. 71.70 crores, respectively. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.82, an increase of 3.39 per cent. over last week. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The Government of India have announced in their notification of the 5th July 1927 the issue of a new 4 per cent. taxable loan at Rs. 94-8, repayable in 1934-37 at par. Special conversion terms are offered for 6 per cent 1927 and 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds, a cash bonus of Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 12 respectively being paid in addition to Rs. 100 of the New Loan.

Following the above announcement, greater activity was noticeable in the gilt-edged market with an improvement in prices, particularly in long-term loans. 5 1|2 per cent. Paper and 1945-55 Loans recadied to Rs. 78 and Rs. 108-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 102|8 and Rs. 103|9. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 106-8. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-13 and Rs. 100|13 and Rs. 105|8, 1931 at Rs. 106,12 and 1932 at Rs. 107-15. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loans were placed at Rs. 112|14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 89-5.

The Currency return as of the 30th June 1927 indicates an increase of Rs. 202.61 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 172.56 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also increased by Rs. 159.91 lacs to Rs. 93.35 crores and by Rs. 6.70 lacs to Rs. 8.99 crores, respectively, while gold bullion is unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India stand at Rs. 35.46 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 34 as against 79-25 a week ago. It is significant to note that silver holdings (both coin and bullion) in the Paper Currency Reserve have now reached the record figure of Rs. 107.34 crores as compared with Rs. 90.91 crores on the corresponding date of last year.

On July 4th the Government of India announced the application of Section 5 of the Tariff Act declaring the Kathiawar Ports as foreign territory, customs duty to be levied at the same rates as in British India on articles imported by land from the said territory.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened with sellers at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|32d., and subsequently the rate lapsed by 1|32d. and remained dull during the balance of the week. In accordance with a fall of 1|32d., in ready T.T., forward rates have shown a slight decline. Transactions were on a limited scale with a very small number of export bills appearing, while on the other hand, there was a limited enquiry for remittances confined to bullion and sugar. The following are the forward rates:—Ready and July 1s. 5-13|16d., August 1s. 5-27|32d., September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-29|32d., November 1s. 5-15|16d. December 1s. 5-31|32d., to 1s. 6d., January 1s. 6d., February 1s. 5-31|32d., March 1s. 5-15|16d. and April 1s. 5-29|32d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency all tenders of sterling received on the 6th instant have been rejected.

of the rejection of all tenders by the Government, little or no effect was noted in exchange owing to the easy state of the money market and the sluggish condition of the export trade.

The dollar sterling quotation was almost unchanged at 4.85-9|16 dollars throughout the week. French francs were quoted at 124-01 and Belga at 34.91. The Italian lira declined from 87.30 to 89.10, but closed at 88.90.

GOLD.

The price of gold during the week declined by about one anna per tola and the market continued very dull despite the easy conditions prevailing in sterling exchange. At the close the price recovered to Rs. 21-7-3. There is a slight movement of gold from up-country to Bombay which has further lessened the demand from there. The daily average offtake continued at the diminished figure of 15,000 tolas and the stocks on hand are estimated at 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London declined from 84s. 11 1|2d. to 84s. 10 1|2d. on Tuesday but improved and closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. The price of soverigns improved during the week from Rs. 13-7-6 to Rs. 13-8|0 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|8|0 and Rs. 21|7|0 for ready, Rs. 21|8|0 and Rs. 21|7|6 for 15th July settlement and Rs. 21|8|3 and Rs. 21|7|9 for 15th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £72,000 and from Durban £455,000 including the shipment of £195,000 of the 4th instant. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 37,26,611 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £24,000.

Transvaal gold output for May 1927 amounted to 8,59,479 fine ounces as compared with 824,014 fine ounces for April 1927 and 849,214 fine ounces for May 1926.

SILVER.

The silver market this week exhibited more activity and an increased volume of business was effected. During the early part, the absence of China advices occasioned a dull tendency. However, since Monda last considerable business was consumated as a result of selling on the part of local operators as well as China Banks an American account. Towards the close the market exhibited more steadiness due to covering by bears. Despite this increased activity the price of ready silver moved within the very narrow limits of about 6 annas, viz., Rs. 59|2 and Rs. 58|12. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 120 bars and stocks on hand still approximate 4,800 bars. In Shanghai, the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 6-15|16d. to 2s. 6-5|8d., but subsequently improved and closed at 2s. 6-11|16d. In London, the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-1|16d. and 25-13|16d. for ready and forward. In our market, the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-2 and Rs. 58-12 for ready, Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58|13 for 19th July settlement and Rs. 59|4 and Rs. 58|14 for 17th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £185,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 928 bars and Rs. 52,204 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £65,000.

YARN MARKET.

8th July 1927.

YARN MARKET.

Our market has not shown any further signs of improvement inspite of expectations and inspite of very steady cotton position and but for some fresh purchases for Rangoon and Calcutta markets the prices would have gone down against all expectations of a further rise. Various reasons can be assigned to be partw responsible for such a continued dull state of affairs, the principal of them being the present rate of exchange which helps the foreign imports considerably. The heavy imports and keen competition from the Japanese and Shanghai yarns, which have been arriving in large quantities, especially in medium counts from 32s. to 42s. large stocks of English yarns purchased by the dealers at very cheap rates before the recent rise in prices, the continued losses suffered by the local dealers as well as by the up-country buyers, which has obliged them to adopt the policy of effecting cautious purchases in small lots only and last but not least is the continued slack demand from the actual buyers and weavers inasmuch as at the current level of prices it does not suit the weavers to weave these yarns into cloth and to realise even sufficient labour charges if not any profits. Buying therefore is very restricted and in moderate quantities only, although monsoon has been progressing satisfactorily and although due to the present cotton position dealers do not expect any material decline in prices in the near future. Stocks with the dealers on the whole in Indian yarns are not very large and it is quite natural that the inquiries from consuming Districts must increase in the next few weeks, due to very small fluctuations and steady position in prices of almost all kinds of yarns. Mills have been very firm and are not inclined to sell their stocks at much lower rates.

The general situation on the whole is such as must encourage buying in course of time and on the signs of demand improving dealers will be induced to operate freely.

English Yarns. There is nothing of interest to report except inquiries in twofold Egyptian Yarns have increased but the Manchester prices being about 10 to 15 per cent. higher no business of importance has been possible. Sales from stock are also small due to very low prices of Japanese and Shanghai Yarns.

Japantse Yarns. Turnover is very limited at the moment on account of some further decline in prices both for ready as well as for forward deliveries in the market and on account of heavy arrivals in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns particularly single and twofold yarns. In Egyptian Mercerised yarns prices on the other hand have shown some improvement due to limited stocks and consequent better inquiries. Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and no fresh forward business of importance has been booked during the week. Sampin and Exchange have remained steady with minor fldctuations.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Inquiries have no doubt increased but buyers from all consuming Districts have been inclined to purchase the cheapest lots no matter about the quality. This is principally due to the weavers not being able to realise good prices for their cloth made out of these yarns but in course of time when they find that the result of the use of such low grade yarns is more unfavourable, it is very likely that the inquiries for better class of yarns will be increasing.

Indian Yarns. The general conditions of the Mill Industry has been going from bad to worse and the principal event during the week has been the invitation of the Viceroy to the representatives of the Mill Industry to go over to Simla and to have an interview with him. This is being arranged but we do not expect any advantage to this Mill industry from the proposed interview inasmuch as we do not think this Government will so easily be inclined to change this decision although it may be totally wrong. Such a deplorable state of the Mill industry has been forcing some of the weak Mills to close downs one after another and the result is a heavy unemployment in this City and in Districts. We find some stary buying from one consuming centre or another but it is not on a large scale which would produce a scarcity of stocks to raise the prices higher.

Although we do not hope for any meterial decline in prices we do not look for a rapid improvement for still a few weeks to come.

PIECE GOODS.

July, 8.

Manchester reports received by today's mail show that there seems likelyhood of some further curtailment of production of American yarns as sales at Yarn Association's prices are difficult. For coarse count there was some inquiry but offers being low, no sales of volume are reported. For medium counts moderate business is reported at full prices and finer counts such as dhooties business is very slow. For finer counts of Egyptian yarns there continues healthy demand but low counts are neglected.

In cloth only occasional sales were possible in small lots. There continues good business in fancies. Both India and China are said doing nothing. Java and Straits have in the last few days sent rather generous offers. Egypt is doing moderate business in shirtings. South American buying is very restricted. Prices are keeping unchanged compared to previous week.

The local market continues quiet but steady with a moderate demand from upcountry. Manchester cloth prices are unchanged and dealers are hopeful in view of general rains all over he country.

Local Mill Cloth continues in fairly good demand and occasional sales in small lots are reported by the Mills. The All-India Millowners deputation will wait upon the Viceroy on the 12th inst., when thorough discussion is likely regarding the present adverse state of the textile industry, however still there remains, some hopes for protection.

Japanese Mill cloth is keeping quiet with a limited enquiry.

The American Cotton crop is said to be progressing favourably. In mill informed circles it is believed that prices of raw cotton are not likely to be much higher than ruling at present. The carry over of raw cotton at the end of the season, that is at the end of this month is likely to be seven million bales and with a moderate crop in the neighbourhood of 14 to 15 million bales suppliers are looked upon as bountiful. Last years large takings by World's spinners were mostly due to low prices of about 6 1|2d. and shortage of Indian Crop. So far Indian Cotton prospects are bright. Looking broadly to the situation purchases effected at present prices are not likely to result into profits.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	37 1/2/3	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	45 „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	45 „	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37 „	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38	
„ No. 15000	44×38	9 8 0
„ No. 16000		10 0 0
„ No. 17000		7 10 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	8 10 0
„ No. 2750	45	10 6 0
Dewhurst's B.B.B	38×38 1/2	15 4 0
„ B.B.	38×38 1/2	13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2 38	8 8 0
yon's Shunker	39 „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	14 0 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	29×40	13 12 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18	45×22	5 9 0
„ No. 18	40×22	4 14 0
„ No. 138	40×22	4 10 0
„ No. 636	44×22	4 15 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17 4 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	36×40	21 8 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	41×19	6 8 0
„ No. 69	46×19	6 4 0
„ No. 600	51×19	7 8 0
„ No. 6000	56×19	8 4 0
„ No. 88	58×20	6 4 0
„ No. 1270	27×18	0
„ No. 166	39×20	6 2 0
„ No. 828	39×20	6 2 0
„ No. 1440	36×20	4 2 0
„ No. 1703	52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	44×20	5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	2 8 0
„ No. 119	37×18	3 0 0
„ No. 229	42×18	3 8 0
„ No. 339	47×18	4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43"48"53	18Aug.	
„ No. 95	58×20	5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	40×18	0 0 0
„ No. 86,999	40×18	0 0 0
„ No. 775	40×18	0 0 0
„ No. 875	45×18	0 0 0
„ No. 975	50×18	0 0 0
„ No. 615	50×18	0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	58×20	5 12 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	3 4 0
„ No. 6181	„	3 2 0
„ No. 1850	„	
„ No. 1900	„	
„ No. 2600	„	
„ No. 21021		3 8 0
„ N o.39620T.B.	38×22	4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888'28	18	3 10 0
No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	36×18	5 12 0
„ TipooW/WWW34	18	4 12 0
„ No. 50000	„	4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		5 0 0
y on's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767	26×18	3 8 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520	26×18	3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"		3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No. 666	Shirtings	383×8	Net
„ 2500	Shirtings	36×40	12 8 0
„ 5151	„	44×38	„ 10 2 0
„ 4141	„	44×38	„ 9 14 0
„ 5544	„	44×38	„ 9 11 0
„ 44000	„	48×38	„ 9 12 0
„ 3800	„	44×38	„ 14 14 0
„ 39000	„	44×38	„ 12 12 0
„ 9898	„	38×38	„ 10 12 0
„ 4500	„	44×38	„ 13 0 0
„ 6600	„	44×38	„ 9 10 0
„ 9999	„	44×38	„ 13 0 0
„ 7777	„	36×40	„ 13 8 0
„ 7500	„	36×40	„ 11 13 0
„ 3 A Globe		36×40	„ 14 13 0
„ „ 6000			„ 14 13 0
'C" Sheetings		30×36	Ex. Bond 7 6 0
9" Dragons		30+36	Ex. Bond 7 14 0
Elephant" Drills		29×40	„ 12 12 0
Duck" Drills		26×40	„ 10 3 0

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, July 5.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co; Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.

The Railway Shares have ruled quiet and a moderate business has passed.

In Electrics the Karachi Electrics have firmed up a little, while there is no business to report in Hyderabad Electrics.

The Flour Mill Shares have been wanting.

The Government is raising a 4 per cent Loan at 94|8 per cent repayable 1934-1937. It should be watched with considerable interest as to how far the Sind responses to it.

It is understood that Karachi Municipality is also shortly inviting tenders for the various Loans, and we think that the rate of interest should not be less than 5 per cent.

Name of the Comy.	Paid up value	present value. X.D.
Sind Lights	100 0 0	145 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150 0 0	130 0 0
Larkhana Jecobabad	100 0 0	87 0 0
Upper Sinds	100 0 0	80 0 0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100 0 0	102 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100 0 0	105 0 0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100 0 0	112 8 0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80 0 0	115 0 0
India Flour Mills	60 0 0	110 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0	100 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay 8th July 1927.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand for ready sugars and with great pressure to sell by holders prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by 3rd per cent. all round. The reports from supplying countries were steadier but there was no effect on our market. There was no direct business to report and the turnover amongst dealers was also very small.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good demand and fair business doing.

Java reported a steadier market with good business doing at 16 gilders.

American terminals reported lowest on 2nd inst quoting 2.66, 2.75 and 2.68 for September December and March and highest on 8th inst. quoting 2.74, 2.82, and 2.69 for same positions.

London Terminals quoted lowest on 2nd inst. viz. sh. 15/3 sh. 14/6 and sh. 14/3 3/4 for August, October and December and quoted highest on 8th viz. sh. 15/10½, sh. 14/6, 3/4 and 14/3 3/4 for same positions.

The principle event of the week was the reimposition of Land Customs at Viramgam but that had no effect on our market as owing to Mahomedan Holidays ruling at present. There is less demand from the interior but we expect good demand the near future.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 14-8-0 sh. 14/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 BaTgs.

T. M. O. June sh. 14/2½ F. B. Harbour

T. M. O. July-Sept. sh. 14/6 F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Oct.-Dec. sh. 14 sh. 10d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Jan.-Mar. sh. 15 sh. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

Beet Rs. 14-8-0 sh. 14½d. F. B. Harbour. stock 55,000 Bags.

S. S. Rajput arrived from Java with 11,000 Bags of Sugar.

Bombay, 8th July 1927.

Java Ready Sugar Prices have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day and the Prices for Java Sugar record a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar Prices also register a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt F. B. H.

Transhipment Rs. 9/8, per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/-, per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 14/4, per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14/8½, per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-Feb.-March Sh. 15/-, per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15/1, per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/4. per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/7, per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/10, per cwt.

Tone:—Weak.

PHOSFERINE Wonderful for Vigour and Vitality

F. M. "Tiger" Short, Ex-Service overseas, *writes* :—

"I AM a great admirer and believer of the wonderful effects and properties of Phosferine, and can without hesitation recommend it very strongly to my brother athletes, physical culturists, etc. I personally found and tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I am sending you this letter and my recent photograph of my own accord, which you can make use of in any way you like. I am merely trying to illustrate my candid opinion and the great benefit I have derived from Phosferine, which I consider the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking The Greatest of all Tonics, and I always find success in each individual case." (C/o Post Master, Rawalpindi, India. 18th September, 1926.)

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ABERTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Indian Depot: P. O. Box 481, BOMBAY.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay July 8.

Ports.	Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 1 month & 13 Cwts.	Seeds Cwts. & meas
Hull					
	Juls	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Sept-Dece.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	July	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Aug.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool					
	July	19/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Sept/Oct.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	Nov/March	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Marseilles					
	July/August.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Sept/Oct.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	July	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	Aug	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/March	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Rotterdam } Hamburg } Bremen }	Aug-Mar	16/6			19/6
Havre					
	Augu/Dece	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
Dunkirk					
	July	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	Augu	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/Dec.	16/-	17/-	1 /-	19/-
Barcelona					
Genoa					
	July	not booking			
	Aug/Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Leghorn					
	Aug./Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Trieste } Venice }	July Aug.	19/-	19/-	/6	21/6
		17/-	17/-	18/6	19/6
New York	July				

Remarks.—During the week under report large business say about 25,000 is done by Liners for different months from Sept/March. For Liverpool/Marseilles Glassgow business was done at 15/6 and 18/6 for Sept/Dec and at 16/- and 19/- for January/February. For Hamburg/Bremin/Rotterdam/Antwerp, business was done first at 16/- and 19/- for Sept/March and latterly at 16/6 and 19/6 for December/January/February.

Two parcels of light seeds were booked, one for July and another for August at 16/6. Market is firm in consequence of good rains.

Bales.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
2 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 5

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar Calcutta

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Muharram: Katal-ki-Rat.

Harwood League: S. Staffs vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

SUNDAY, July 10.

Muharram: Shahadat Day (Mahomedan Holiday).

MONDAY, July 11.

Anniversary celebrations of the Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m., Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji presiding.

Dr. J. M. Unwala's lecture on "Ancient City of Susa," K. R. Cama Institute, 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 10th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day, the 9th instant: 9-30 to 11 p.m. Studio Programme.

"ISLAM AND PUNARJANMA."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.), when Pundit Satyapriya Vidyarthi will deliver a lecture on Islam and Punarjanma.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S.S. "Clan Malcolm" arrived Suez, evening of 6th.

S.S. "Clan Keith" arrived Suez evening sixth.

S.S. "Clan Murray" left Liverpool morning of seventh.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury somemoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st Floor on Monday morning the 11th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

A Condolence Meeting in Memory of the late Mr. G. L. Narasimham, will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association in the "Telugu Hall," at Kamathipura Bazar Road, at 6 p.m., to-day (Saturday). Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The Second Anniversary of the School of Indian Music will be celebrated under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Bombay.

THE SEVA SADAN.

The Seva Sadan Society's Nineteenth Anniversary Celebration will come off at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road Gamdevi, on Monday (the 11th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji will preside and Mrs. Partapgirji will distribute the prizes.

ADDRESS TO SIR M. RAMJI.

Under the auspices of the above Society an address will be presented to its President, The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji Kt., on his being conferred a Knighthood at 'Madhav Baug' to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. when Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. H. D. Khote, will deliver a lecture on "Water, Air and Food, and the effect they have on the health of man," and Miss Ida H. Dickinson on "Vigilance Work."

The students of the Class will visit the Beggars' Camp, Matunga, on Sunday (10th instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering will be held on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 8 a.m. at the Association Hall, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, to congratulate the Students successful at the last University and other Examinations. Mr. G. Pandurang Rao, Vice-President of the Association will be "At Home" on the occasion. Members of the community are invited to attend.

TO CONGRATULATE MR. RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN.

Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a meeting of the members of the community will be held at Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank, on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to congratulate Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, B.A., on his being recently conferred the honour of Justice of the Peace. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta will preside.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on Sunday, the 3rd July 1927, is adjourned. It was resolved that enrolment of Members be extended to Saturday, the 9th July till 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Patrons, Life Members and Ordinary Members of the Swarajya Sabha are requested to communicate their present address to the Secretaries, Swarajya Sabha, "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, so that intimation of the adjourned Annual General Meeting can be posted to them in time.

LECTURE FOR WOMEN.

A series of lectures on "Social Problems" for women has been arranged under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay). The first lecture of this service will be delivered by Mr. P. G. Naik, a life worker of the Social Service League to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Principles of Social Service," at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay. Ladies are requested to attend.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL. TAX.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts four Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing home situated at Bazar Gate, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During June last in all 1,509 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital. Out of these were 907 women, 344 children and 258 infants, 11 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 58. The total No. of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1927 was 27. 22 expectant mothers were under observation. The dist. visiting Nurses paid 46 visits.

CLOTH MERCHANT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Vallabhdas Damji, a cloth merchant who stood charged with abetment of forgery of dividend warrants, of using, a genuine, forged document and cheating the Official Assignee, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate was Comitted to stand his trial before the High Court Criminal Sessions, on Thursday.

The prosecution had alleged that on three different occasions, the accused took three bogus claimants for dividend warrants to the office of the Official Assignee and got dividends paid on forged warrants, which payment he misappropriated. The dividends were in respect of very old insolvencies. The dividend warrants were posted to the creditors by the Official Assignee and those ported to three such creditors were returned to the sender through the dead letter Offices owing to the addresses not being found.

The accused, it was alleged, got information about these returned warants from the Official Assignee's Office and set up bogus creditors to receive the dividends and misappropriated the amount.

In one case, some time after a dividend was paid to one of the bogus claimants sought by the accused, the real claimant turned up and that led to the detection of the crime.

On the evidence led before him, the Magistrate framed charges against the accused as stated above and committed him to the Sessions of the High Court.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on Chunilal Hargovan for the murder of a woman named Bai Rewa was confirmed by the Appellate court of the High Court.

"The crime appeared to be the result of hate and enmity perhaps of frustrated passion" remarked the Sessions Judge There was evidence to indicate animosity between the deceased woman, her husband Madhavlal and the accused. The accused frequently visited the house of Rewa with whom he was on terms of criminal intimacy. But since the last year or so, there had been frequent quarrels between the husband and wife on the one hand, and the accused on the other. The husband made an application to the Police Superintendent demanding protection against possible violence from the accused who, he alleged, was always on the move to attack him.

THE FATAL JOURNEY.

On the day of the occurence, the deseased woman set out to go to attend a mourning party but on the way she encountered the accused who harassed her to go with him and then silenced her protests and reproaches with savage blows. The crowds gathered. They were equally unarmed. With none to fear, the accused in broad daylight at 12 noon, cut down the defenceless woman into pieces.

In rejecting the appeal their Lordships remarked the crime was the act of a brutal and idle man contemptuous of the life of others and of the law. There was no extenuating circumstance to justify reduction of the sentence.

NOT PULLING CHESTNUTS OUT OF FIRE.

MILL-OWNERS NOT TO BUDGE AN INCH.

PROSPECT OF DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

INADEQUATE PRICE FOR BRITISH PREFERENCE.

BOMBAY, July 8.

The topic of conversation in industrial circles is the possible outcome of the Millowners' deputation to the Viceroy. There is a concensus of opinion that the prospects of any hopes being held out by the Viceroy are not bright as no material change has taken place in the factors governing the situation since the Government decision on the tariff Boarel's report was taken. The discussion of what would be the effective programme of action, however, continues.

WHAT MILL-OWNERS SHOULD DO.

The predominant view in the political circles is thtt the Mill-owners must cast off their aloofness from the larger national movement and make a bold bid for the revival of the swadeshi spirit, especially, in view of Mr. Gandhi's reported offer to extend support to swadeshi propaganda. According to this school of thought the Millowners bungled when they concentrated on Japanese competition only in leading evidence before the Tariff Board. By that action they had shut themselves from the right to protection against the United Kingdom and Government are in a position to say that the principle of levying a duty for bounty to yarn being vicious and a strong case not being made out, in their view, for that course, no demand can be made for an additional duty all round. And for a discriminative duty against Japtn for a short period, it is said, Government can make out a case which may divide unofficial opinion in the Assembly for refraining from denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Convention with all its complications for a comparatively small benefit.

This reasoning, it is admitted in political circles, leads to British Preference as "the only solvent for getting the four per cent extra protection against Japan. But it is stated with much emphasis that it is against the permanent interests of India to agree to the principle of British preference even for the protection of the Textile Industry, and considering even the permanent interest of the country it will pay the industry to-day to dispense with protection against Japan at the cost of British Preference.

INADEQUATE PRICE FOR PROTECTION.

Conversations with leading millowners show that there are many amongst them who, while not opposed to British Preference on purely political grounds, are opposed to it in this case on the sole ground that a mere four per cent protection is too inadequate a price for preferential treatment to Lancashire. In reply to criticism in political circles it is pointed out that several considerations weighed with the millowners in not leading any evidence against Lancashire. Of them that weighed most was the consciousness that no strong case could be made out of the competition of Lancashire with the Indian mills at the time of the enquiry in the counts and variety of cloth the Indian mills were largely producing. In their campaign for abolition of the Excise duty the Mill-owners stated that the interests of the Indian mills and Lancashire were not in conflict as Lancashire competed in goods which Indian mills manufacture only to the extent of three to four per cent. This statement, it is stated, was accurate at the time it was made, although the policy of befriending Lancashire in a compaign against the Excise duty also had its part in inspiring an emphasis on this aspect of the question. Only recently it is said that Ahmedabad Mills have come forward to manufacture higher counts and to claim greater capacity.

A similar claim, it is said, can be made by other mills, but neither at the time of the Textile inquiry nor now is the actual production of higher counts in sufficient measure is support the demand for protection against Lancashire.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT?

Asked whether this attitude did not lead the millowners to acceptance of British Preference, as denunciation of Indo-Japanese competition may be disastrous from the standpoint of cotton growers an the pig iron industry, considering that Japan imported from India to the extent of 58 crores as against her export to India of 18 crores, it was said that the millowners do not subscribe to the view that denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Convention to protect the Indian Textile Industry to the barest extent against unfair competition proved to the hilt was either inequitable or detrimental to Indian interests. Japan merely threatens, but she cannot to-day boycott Indian cotton,

NOT PULLING CHESTNUTS OUT OF FIRE.

Asked as to whether it was not a weak point that the millowners had no alternative proposals to made and whether it was intended that the deputation should put forward alternatives, it was stated that the consensus of opinion in Millowners circles was that the obligation to make alternative proposals did not devolve on the Millowners, but on Government. The Deputation of the Bombay Millowners with clear indications from their colleagues that they were not to budge an inch from the stand they took with Sir George Rainey namely, that the Government decision was unsupported by their own reasoning and that the only honourable course to them is to recognise their mistake, and out of regard to the strength of the Industry's case and feeling in the country, give effect to the recommendations of the majority report of the Tariff Board. The Bombay Millowners it was said, were not going to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Government by countenancing in any manner British preference.—Free Press.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT IN COUNCIL.

MR. G. I. PATEL'S RESOLUTON,

AHMEDABAD, July 8

Mr. G. I. Patel, representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association in the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution recommending to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that steps should be taken to bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity of revising their decisions on the Tariff Board's report.

Mr. Patel has also given notice of questions asking whether the Government of Bombay have expressed their views to the Government of India on the Cotton Textile Tariff Board's report and, whether they intend to make any representation to the Central Government in view of the fact that the textile industry is a staple industry, the prosperity of which is intimately connected with the prosperity of this province in particular.—A. P.

CULTIVATORS AND TEXTILE REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST

BOMBAY, July 7.

Emphatic protest has been entered by the East India Cotton Association as representing cotton cultivators against the decision of the Government of India on the report of the Textile Tariff Board in a telegram addressed to the Government of India in the Commerce Department.

"The Board of Directors, East India Cotton Association representing all sections of Indian cotton trading interests, importers, exporters, brokers, muccadums and mills, desire to give expression to their disappointment and dissatisfaction with Government's decision not to give to indigenous cotton Textile Industry even the small measure of protection, recommended by the Tariff Board. Arguments advanced by Government for turning down both the bajority and minority reports of the Board appear to them unreal and unconvincing. Decision to give no help, apart from remission of duty on mill stores is, against the best interests of cotton growers especially growers of cotton, the cotton trade, the cotton mill industry and the country as a whole. The board trust that Government wil see their way to revise their decision at the earliest opportunity and give the industry assistance not less than recommended by the majority report, to enable them to withstand competition from countries enjoying the advantages of depreciated currency and inferior Labour conditions."—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 9TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday let me have the great pleasure of giving you the happy news that your life on the whole is a great success. You are a noble soul and take joy and sorrow, happiness and adversity, with equal composure. When you are up to your neck in hot water you try to be like a kettle and sing, and say that the darkest hour is before the dawn (and as an aside, you will also jocularly add that the darkest hour is before the nocturnal and midnight gaiety and carousals). Nothing seems to ruffle your equanimity, not even the prospect of the addition of a "howler" in your elongated family, in a short time to come, when your salary remains the same as it was a couple of years ago when the Inchcape Axe fell on you too, and a considerable slice was taken off the then pay though you were luckly not to be dismissed alongwith the pattawalas. The only worry that you feel at times on this earth is the great problem of marrying your five grown-up, overgrown-up daughters out of an eleven that you possess.

One of them, the overgrown-ups, has cast her loving, bewitching eyes on a youth who is the 17th clerk of the Personal Assistant of the Ag. Sub-Deputy Third Extra Additional First Class District Magistrate of Muddlepore, and whose salary though it cannot be called "respectable" yet contains in it the germs of future rise (by the gradual, slow but sure process of elimination by the Great Reaper only), though you have in your mind as a prospective son-in-law the scion of a multi-millionaire. The fancy of another daughter has lighted on an impecunious but enterprising youth, who passes in his district as the local Burke, makes excellent speeches on "The Present Situation", and sees that reports of his speech appear in the press, a fact which speaks highly of his wielding great influence with the Press tyrants of blue pencils, though his knowledge of English is just what can be expected of a fifth standard student of a night high school, which by the way, accounts for his marked predilection in nocturnal rambles—a fact greatly detested by you. You are, however, sure to tide over these difficulties by your usual tact, meeting half way and effecting a compromise with your "Laxmis". (Some fond parents in India call their daughters "Laxmi" (Goddess of Fortune").

Men and Matters.

Freedom, they say, outside India, broadens from precedent to precedent. So does Lord Winterton, India's Under Secretary of State broaden—but from stupidity to stupidity.

• • • • • •

He is a mathematical genius nevertheless. In his elaborate vilification of Mr. Saklatvala in the House of Commons he asserts that "from personal knowledge" he knew that Comrade Sak "did not represent one half of one per cent. of views and sentiments of the community which he posed as representing."

• • • • • • •

Here is mathematical accuracy for you in judging the degree of representation the Communist M.P., has secured.

• • • • • • •

So the thousands of men and women who honoured and feted Comrade Sak in his recent all too brief visit to his mother land and the millions who wished they were able to see and hear him are but one half of one per cent. of the population of India in Wintertonean phraseology! This may pass for Tory wit: in cultured and civilised India it will be taken for what it is worth—the braggadocio of a bully.

• • • • • • •

But there is a species of Indian who can let himself loose in England and hope to obtain consideration and regard there which is denied to him by his own countrymen. It is this species with whom Lord Winterton gets into touch, and lays the flattering unction to his soul that members of this species desire to contest Liberal or Conservative seats. Not Labour. Oh No. The Indian who feels himself at one with the down-trodden working classes of England is hardly likely to curry favour with Winterton and Company.

• • • • • • •

In his successful satirical effort in the Improvement Committee of the Corporation when the question under discussion was whether Toddy was liquor, Dr. Deshmukh said if Toddy was to be encouraged because it was a food, whiskey was much better food. Importers of whiskies have, we understand, noted the point that a well-known Indian medical man has certified their class of goods as much better food.

• • • • • • •

Dr. Deshmukh's suggestion that "Nira" was the least harmful as a beverage if sipped fresh early in the morning is sure to meet with hearty approval from the Nira party in the Corporation. But he suggests that Nira shops should work from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m., after which Nira "will no longer remain Nira because fermentation begins at 6 a.m."

• • • • • • •

Thus we have the battle of the Times over again. There is Nira Time, and Fermentation Time, and there is Standard Time and of course, Bombay Time, beloved of Mr. Boman Behram and others. Complicated business. But not to the Toddy "fans" because to them it is always Toddy time.

• • • • • • •

It is understood that in order to defend the rights of Toddy "Ye Ancient Order of Toddy Toddlers" is to be reconstituted and is providing itself with an "Anthem" to commemorate the glorious Corporation debate when the rights of Toddy and its quality as food were so valiantly defended. We quote part of the chorus.

• • • • • • •

"Without our dear precious Toddy
Would life really worth living be?
Sir V. D.: "And I am a lover of Liberty.
Mr. Gam: "He is a lover of Liberty.
Omnes: "Brave old Gam—Fine old Gam
He was bred on Toddy.
Three Cheers for Toddy."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 8.
Previous Closing Rate	17.33
To-day's Opening Rate	17.34
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.42
Difference	Plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

	July 8.
Previous Closing Rate	9.21
To-day's Opening Rate	9.20
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.25
Difference	Plus .04

Broach April-May Expectations, Rs. 345.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	July 8. Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
	0 1 0 higher
Silver—Forward	25 14 0
	0 1 0 higher
Tone of Market.—Steady.	

CASHIER IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF RS. 3,137

Mukundrao Sakaram, late cashier of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. solicitors, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, on Friday on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3137/-.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor, who conducted the case, said the accused was in charge of the cash box which was placed in the evening in the safe. The key was kept with a partner of the firm. About the end of May last suspicion was aroused against the accused in regard to his keeping the cash. On the 28th May last the accused went to the Phalton Road Police station, and lodged a complaint of theft of Rs. 4,000 from his cash box. An enquiry was made and it was ascertained that Rs. 3,137 were found short and the accused was arrested.

The case stands adjourned.

TOYO PODDAR'S COTTON MILL.

20 MORE MEN RESUME WORK.

20 more strikers of the Toyo Poddar Cotton Mill resumed work on Friday. The strikers were paid off their out standing wages on Friday afternoon.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. PAY CLERK LET ON BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Cort on Friday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jehangir Ardeshir Dotiwilla (21) pay clerk was placed in connection with the charge of criminal broach of trust in respect of Rs. 75,000 in which three other persons of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Cash Office are also arrested. Mr. Vijaykor, pleader, on behalf of the accused applied for a bail which was granted, and the case was postponed.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES PILE UP THE SCORE.

Not to be outdone by the Staffords in putting up big scores, the Cheshires took the opportunity of piling up toe goals when they met the G. I. P. on Friday evening. As a match there was not much in it the soldiers having matters all their own way but it least served to show that the Cheshires are capable of scoring well. The soldiers set a pace from the beginning and in a short time the 'railwaymen went to pieces. There was not the vestige of an understanding marking their play and they hardly ever crossed the half line. Westcott again distinguished himself by netting half a dozen times, while Cunniff, Parkin, Shaw and Barton scored one apiece.

CHESHIRES ..... 10 goals.

G. I. P. ..... Nil.

CHESHIRES: Scott, Price and Vipond; Hard, Cuniff and Dale; Allsopp, Parkin, Westcott, Shaw and Barton.

G. I. P.: Eagles; Roberts and Callaghan, Freeburn, Walker and Thompson; Hanir, Milne, Veevers, Hanson and Fernandez.

NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22580

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY
MAKE MORE MONEY!
You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee.
Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
P. O. Box 418, 309, Hornby Road, Bombay
Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS
Telephone No 21795.
Gulla Mansion, Shaik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND COLLEGE LECTURER CONDUCT
DESAI'S
Tutorial Class
IN
ALL MATRIC SUBJECTS.
Convenient time, Moderate fees.
Interview, between 9-10 (S.T.)
Write for prospectus
LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS SCHOOL
Desai Canji's Cabinet Maker's Building,
PRINCESS ST., MARINE LINES.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY JULY 9, 1927.

HINDU-MUSLIM SITUATION.

Sir Muhammad Shafi contributes to the current number of the "Indian Review" an able article on the existing Hindu-Muslim situation. Sir Muhammad's eminent position in the country and his undoubted patriotism entitle him to be heard with respect by Hindus and Muslims alike. He does not make any specific suggestions to restore communal harmony but thinks that "the extinction of this devastating epidemic is itself impossible without first diagnosing correctly the causes which have brought it into existence." It is, therefore, on these causes that he concentrates his attention. The first cause that he notices is that, owing to the mass character of the Non-Co-operation movement, "Swamis and Maulanas were let loose from their cloisters all over the country and for the first time in the history of British India, religion was introduced actively into the field of politics;" and, consequently, "the forces thus let loose have ultimately recoiled on our own heads." The second cause, according to the writer, is the groundless fear entertained by both Hindus and Muslims that they might not be strong enough to safeguard their interests under responsible Government. The Hindus, he says, began by starting Shudhi and Sangathan in 1922, thinking that "in order to prevent any possibility of a combination of the minority in India and a certain power from across the borders becoming a danger to the majority, its physical regeneration must at once be taken in hand." The Muslims replied by starting the Tabhligh and Tanzim movements "in order to counter the activities of the majority;" for, "the results of the past struggle between the 'Haves' and 'Have-nots' had already filled their minds with grave misgivings regarding their own future in a self-governing India and the new movements started in the majority camp filled them with positive alarm." Sir Muhammad would not object to Shudhi and Tabligh "if they had their origin merely in honest religious zeal." But, he adds, "conceived in an aggressive spirit with the ultimate political end already described, this clash of political forces masquerading in a religious garb, could not but produce results too horrible to contemplate. Thousands of Hindu and Muslim missionaries spread about the country attacking each other's religion."

Having stated these two root causes, viz., the "letting loose" of Swamis and Maulanas with the consequent confusion of religion and politics and the aggressive conduct of communal organisations, Sir Muhammad quotes freely what he regards as provocative utterances of responsible leaders. We refrain from requoting them, partly because it is unnecessary—the evil is so notorious—but mainly because the quotations are all drawn from one side, the Hindus. Concluding the article, Sir Muhammad says generally that "the only effective solution of the grave problem is a change of mentality and of hearts on both sides" and that "religion, being a matter of individual belief, should be kept out of political activities." His case against Swamis and Maulanas mixing up religion and politics is fairly strong. But it all depends upon what precisely the Swamis and Maulanas say or do. There is nothing wrong in a Swami preaching in favour of removal of untouchability or on similar subjects which have great political consequences. He may do much more good than a layman in a country which is intensely religious. What is wrong is for a Swami or a Maulana to place a doubtful, narrowly conceived dogma or a piece of ceremonial higher than a clear social and political advantage. If, however, he errs, as he is likely to do because of his traditional beliefs, it is the duty of those who are more politically minded to step in promptly and expose the error, instead of supporting him in order to stand well with their co-religionists. It is necessary to expose superstition everywhere, but it is specially helpful if a leader corrects the errors of his own co-religionists. If, for instance, a large number of Muslim leaders were to declare openly that it is not obligatory on their part to kill a cow for any sacred purpose and if many Hindu leaders could similarly declare that music before mosques is not an essential part of Hindu religion, they would so weaken the force of dogma and ceremonialism that they would considerably facilitate the solution of the vexed and yet unsolved problems of cow sacrifice and music before mosques.

The Sangathan and Tanzim movements, whatever their origin, are now fairly settled facts. And here let us add that Shudhi and Sangathan were due in some measure to the Malabar riots, a fact about which Sir Muhammad is strangely silent. However, we agree with him that the Sangathan and Tanzim movements should cease to be aggressive. They can do a great deal by way of true religious reform and revival and social regeneration on lines which we have often suggested before. Such work cannot fail to be politically useful to the communities concerned and also to the whole nation. In their essence religion and politics do not conflict. Indeed, politics is the shield of religion. Hence, the famous Sanskrit text: 'Every dependence on others is misery and self-dependence alone is happiness." Let those who fear that concessions to sister communities regarding ceremonial may dwarf their religion, remember that endless foreign domination may ruin religion.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

It is a healthy and encouraging sign of the times that the people of this Presidency are becoming more and more alive to their civic duties and responsibilities. There is far greater interest evinced at present in the affairs of Municipalities and Local Boards by the people than was the case a decade ago, although one wishes that the interest expressed itself in a constructive and a more co-ordinated form. But if it fails to do so, it is not entirely the people's fault. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, who presided over the deliberations of the Gujerat Provincial Local Bodies Conference at Surat on Wednesday, made that point quite clear in his business-like address. He reviewed the position of Local Bodies in the Presidency after the advent of the "Reforms" and gave chapter and verse to prove his contention that under Dyarchy the means of the Local Bodies to meet the increased wants of the people had been curtailed instead of being increased. Almost all the 157 Municipalities in this Presidency are labouring under financial distress, while the Local Boards have still greater financial troubles to face. The people want "wholesome and plentiful water-supply, efficient drainage, the opening up of congested and insanitary localities, good roads, hygienic school buildings with adequate play-grounds, improved conservancy arrangement" and many other amenities which they justly believe, they have a right to obtain through the Local Bodies. As Mr. Patel says, there is a "universal cry" for them, but the cry of the Local Bodies is that they are short of funds, and that the attitude of the Government towards them is one of indifferentism.

We are glad that Congressmen have changed their angle of vision in regard to taking interest in the working of Local Bodies. The right thing for Congressmen is to capture them and to compel Government to meet the financial demands of these bodies. If Congressmen of the calibre of Mr. Patel were to devote themselves to civic work with the enthusiasm and patience for the study of administrative detail which he has exhibited, they will be helping to accelerate the advent of Swaraj. Their experience of the working of these bodies and their knowledge of the step motherly treatment meted out to them by the Government, will enable Congressmen to tell the masses with the voice of authority that they must never be content with piecemeal, much less false "reforms." Mr. Vallabhbhai, with the inside knowledge he has now obtained, was able to compare the position of Local Bodies in the pre-Montford regime with the present one. The responsibilities of Local Bodies were in those days lesser and the Government control being then, as he pointed out, much greater, "the local officials as well as the Government were sympathetically inclined." But now when the financial responsibilities of Local Bodies have enormously increased, the Government turn a deaf ear to their demands, and expect them to put on additional taxation and thus fend for themselves. "The Government are never tired," Mr. Vallabhbhai said, "of harping upon their financial stringency but are always equally loth to curtail their own upkeep though it is possible to do so in various directions." He instanced, in particular, the case of the Government Educational Department. This Department can well be axed severely and luxuriant growths like the post of Director and the large number of Educational Inspectors and their Assistants can be lopped off, primary education being now a charge upon the Local Bodies. Mr. Vallabhbhai's account of the stiff fight the Ahmedabad Municipality had to put up with Government to stop the continuance of the grossly unfair system under which the Municipality supplied water for a long time to the Ahmedabad Cantonment—makes instructive reading. The Municipality had to go to law over the issue, and, as Mr. Vallabhbhai said with fine irony, "the Government, of course, lost the suit."

The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality makes in his address some valuable practical suggestions for improving the financial resources of Local Bodies. The most important of them is his suggestion that Government should transfer to Local Bodies the non-agricultural revenue of the local areas concerned in order to meet the initial cost of the town-planning schemes and for defraying the cost of interest and Sinking Fund of Loans raised for development purposes. We are convinced, Government will have to meet the demand of the Local Bodies for a larger slice of the general revenues some time or other, because the present suicidal policy of asking Local Authorities to bear additional burdens and starving them financially at the same time, cannot possibly continue long. It is the policy, as Mr. Vallabhbhai aptly observed, "of a cat eating its own kittens." We hope, the delegates to the Local Bodies Conference for the whole Presidency, to be held at Poona next week, will take his advice to heart and ascertain "exactly where they stand." The Local Bodies have to learn not only to stand upon their legs but to demand that Government will not make their present shaky legs totter still more by imposing further burdens upon them.

POT-BOILERS

WHAT MY ENGLISH FRIENDS SAY

I must confess that I was glad to hear of the original suggestion that the English element of the impending Royal Commission on statutory Reforms should be recruited from those who had never had any previous association with India. I thought of my English chums, Wilfred, Dudley, Horace—all dear boys. What they knew about India could be expressed symbolically by a O written on a fool's cap. What glorious possibilities for India if one of them were to be made Chairman of the Commission!

Between ruminative puffs of his old pipe Wilfred said to me one day: "Say, you fellows must find it jolly dull in this country going about in our 'togs.' I must say that you lead us in that latest development of our civilization, the cult of nudity.. You have always gone about nude in your country and from a certain point-of-view you may be said to lead civilization in that respect!" My answer will never be known. I happened to be eating a sandwich and it went down the wrong box. I had hardly got back my breath when Dudley said: "You know, old man, sometimes I half think you are pulling our legs. You are'nt nearly black enough to be an Indian and you speak English like one of us and eat and drink like one of us—and, anyway, where is your bow and arrows?"

Horace was bolder. "This fellow is fooling us!" he cried. "I don't believe he is an Indian! Where are his dozen girl wives? Where is his caste-mark? Where are his stonegods?"

* * * * * *

The suddenness of the joint attack left me speechless. I went back to my 'digs' and the landlady eyed me as if I had trod on her pet cat's tail. Outside, I noticed, there were two Bobbies on the beat. There was a notice "vacate" left upon my dressing-table.

There were signs in my room of a police-search inspired by the landlady. The main suspicions seem to have centred round my large cabin-trunk. What with the newspaper reports of "Girl's Mutilated Body Found In Mystery, Cabin-Trunk," etc., and a dead rat which I found subsequently behind my trunk, the Scotland Yard hounds had put two and two together and concluded that they would find the body of one of my girl-wives in . . . . . Figuratively they had 'smelt a rat' imagining it would be one of Blue-Bread's wives, but it proved to be literally a rat behind my cabin-trunk. Anyhow they were not to be put off their scent. They patrolled the district in readiness of "uncanny" developments.

But yesterday all had been well with me and well with my friends. They accepted me as one of them. And I felt there was a bond between us. Now, suddenly there came an iciness into our relations. Even the landlady's little daughter—such a trusting little kid—shrank from my very shadow as if it would frizzle her un. And sorely puzzled I left my 'digs' to get some fresh air into my brain.

* * * * * *

"Indian Blue-Beard!" "Police Smell A Rat." "Where Is His Thirteenth Girl-Wife?" So that was it! Thanks to the efficiency of the British Press I had become famous all over the West-End and and Picadilly barely two hours after the sort of Arcos raid in my bedroom. There were special "Mystery-Supplements" in my honour with a full-length portrait of a grisly savage meant to be myself. So that was it! "Well they've certainty got one thing right." I thought to myself, and that is—"Police Smell A Rat" though not merely idiomatically but in fact.

That was it! But that was not all The Cinemas and Theatres were not to be out-done. They too had brought out their hot-topicals as special star features. "The Sheik or 'Blood, Wine, Women'—Featuring Kakorabinja and Chinchinatta. An intensely enthralling drama of the East produced in settings of Oriental magnificence and exotic abandonment. A historical pageant of seductive and languorous appeal and a web of many lurid colours and dark, Oriental designs. . . Palace Cinema. . ." Or another: "'Dr. Fu-Manchu' adapted from the mystery novels of Sax Romer. A net of breathless intrigues of surpassing Eastern cunning. A mystery tale of grim, ruthless Oriental scheming with a thread of sinuous love-romance running through it like a tongue of fire—West-End Kinema." And so on and on. The metropolis seemed to have gone crazy with the East on its brain. Crowds flocked to the picture-palaces. Even the dress designers gave a topical touch to their "creations" which were bought up by the progressive and worn as the extra-fashion supplements said "with becoming effect both by men and women." For instance, the men had the "Turban tie and the 'Seik' handkerchief," the women had the sleeveless, neckless, waistless and backless 'Oriental bodice' and so on.

The cultured and the elite, passing by the vulgar Cinema shows, went to such classis plays as "Mr. Wu"; "The White Cargo" 'East of Suez" and chiefly "The "Green Goddess." The posters announced that the late Mr. William Archer had anticipated some of the sensational features of the "Blue-beard Cabin-Trunk Mystery Case" to a nicety in "The Green Goddess." So, I went in to see myself anticipated.

* * * * *

What I saw can be described in a few phrases: "A rigmarole of strange sentiments; a motley of strange dresses; a stew of absurd situations; a travesty of all religious and social Indian customs; a ridiculous melodrama of idiotic nonsense."

In a special box whom should I see but my dear friends, Wilfred, Dudley and Horace! There they were drinking it in!

After that I ceased to wonder that they should have asked me such questions as we have seen. And taking everything into account I am keenly awaiting the announcement of one or the other of them or possibly all three of them as members of the Royal Commission. And I am particularly anxious to hear what they have to tell us that we don't know about our own country!

—ROYAL JESTER.

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

(By K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

Control of our street and highway traffic has become to-day and is becoming every day one of the greatest problems of first importance. According to the report of the Bombay Police Commissioner for the year 1926 there was in that city alone 1976 motor accidents resulting in 52 deaths. 2,324 persons were injured in street accidents resulting in the death of 75 persons. It is not stated (at least in the report published in the newspapers) how much property was damaged during the year. There can be no doubt whatever that much damage must have occurred to motor cars and other property. The loss thus caused to man power and property should unquestionably rouse not only the serious thought of everyone but also evoke constructive effort of a very high order. It is true that there is a decided improvement in the method of regulating the traffic, and the policemen are doing better than their best in negotiating the traffic very successfully in most of the congested roads. But the task of controlling over 11,000 motor cars in an already congested city like Bombay, with its narrow roads and narrower lanes, is no easy thing. Therefore, all praise is due to the police for the efficient manner in which they carry on their most difficult and at times hazardous work.

DAMAGES CAN BE COVERED.

But accidents happen even in well regulated establishments. Not a day passes in which newspapers do not report of a collision here or the running over of a pedestrian there. Naturally, when a motor car owner is involved in any such nasty accident if is always accompanied by worry, loss of money, loss of property, great personal inconvenience and perhaps a criminal or a civil case or both, with the additional prospect of a heavy decree looming large on the horizon.

HEAVY DECREES AWARDED BY COURT.

There was recently a case in the Bombay High Court in which the widow of a deceased man was killed in a motor accident and was given a decree for nearly 50,000 rupees against the motor car owner. The dead man was earning only Rs. 120 a month but the Court assessed his economic loss to the family at that very high figure. In all cases of a motor car accident in which there is a loss of life or serious injury to another, the courts' sympathy is generally with the victims and this is as it should be.

PRUDENCE MEANS PROTECTION.

To-day no motor car owner need worry about some of these calamities. As far as human ingenuity is capable of giving relief in various forms, man has developed and perfected a wonderful organisation—insurance. This will easily lift some of the worries, expenses and damages from the shoulders of the car owner in consideration of a small payment. Many insurance companies to-day are able to offer comprehensive policies to motor car owners covering them against almost all known accidents. There is the simple insurance of covering a motor car against damage by fire or other accidents. But the most important protection required for a motor car owner is the third party liability, which means the meeting of any claim due to the running over of pedestrians or accidents happening to passengers in the car itself or what is still worse to other vehicles and occupants. This very important aspect should be carefully considered by every motor car owner and he should immediately protect himself against these contigencies. Unlimited third party indemnity policies are a feature with all first class companies. For additional small premiums, accidents to the owner, his wife, his grown-up children, his driver and even friends can be covered. The cost is very trifling compared to the peace of mind a car owner can have and the ease with which insurance companies will take off the burden from the shoulders of the car owner.

COMPULSORY MOTOR INSURANCE CONTEMPLATED.

In almost all Western countries, motor car insurance plays a prominent part. Indeed, this has become as big as fire insurance with the prospect of becoming

(Continued on page 15.)

Notes of the Day.

The Need For Noise.

Veeraswamy's curries must have made the Anglo-Indian contingent assembled at his restaurant in London remember with pleasure the grand old times they enjoyed in India when the Indians "knew their place" and had not learnt to be "cheeky." But, alas! in spite of the efforts of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Sydenham and all the Pro-Consul tribe busy warning the British people about the "danger" in India, Britain remains indifferent and intends to commit the "mistake" of sending out another Commission of Inquiry to India. In the general disaster how can the frail barque of Anglo-Indian interests be jettisoned? Sir Michael O'Dwyer has found the remedy. "Shout loudest," he says, "then you are most likely to be heard." He knows. And he will be glad to know when the mail papers from India reach him that his friends here, the Anglo-Indian Press and the European Associations have not waited for his advice Their laments that vested interests in India are in danger began long ago. Shop-keepers always know how to take time by the forelock.

An Ode to Toddy.

One more unedifying debate took place at a meeting of the Improvement Trust Board on Thursday. The specific question that started the debate was whether a certain toddy shop should be located on the Trust property in face of a recent resolution of the Improvements Board, prohibiting the location of any toddy shop on any Trust estate. The Corporation having been definitely committed to Prohibition, the discussion turned on whether or not toddy is liquor. Now, everybody knows that toddy is a mild liquor, but a liquor all the same. The toddy drinker himself admits it—we mean the unsophisticated one—Webster declares it and Government confirm it by taxing toddy. Yet somehow toddy found a few unexpected champions among the members of the Improvement Board. All the panegyrics bestowed upon it could well make up an Ode to Toddy. Toddy is food, toddy is a charm that puts one to sleep, it is the poor man's luxury, the thirsty one's joy, the ailing man's medicine—indeed, no imaginative poet could have done it better. But it was not all imagination.

Confusion.

One speaker cited his long experience and challenged the house to taste a cup of dear toddy before saying nasty things about it. The challenge could not have been more impressive even if the experience were quite fresh. Now, we would straightway admit that toddy is exhilerating—the exhileration must be very lasting too—that it is a poor man's luxury, and, especially, that it puts one to sleep. But in spite of all this, rather because of all this, we maintain that toddy is liquor and slowly but demonstrably blunts one's judgment and sense of proportion. We can understand the confusion in the minds of some of the supporters of toddy. They mistake the toddy sold in the shops for "nira" or unfermented toddy which is available to very few. "Nira," as Dr. Deshmukh pointed out, is not harmful, but common toddy is liquor and is harmful, as certified by the same doctor, who must know something of physiology. If any member of the Board does not believe it, his constituents, we trust, will make him believe it, if not now, two years hence.

A Point of Prestige.

We think that the Self-Government Institute deserved more sympathy from the Corporation than the latter body has shown it. The Institute is one for the whole Presidency including the City of Bombay and seeks to promote the interests of Local Self-Government in the presidency. As the Institute can exist only on the support of the Local Bodies that are affiliated to it, it appealed to the Corporation to join it and support it financially. The Corporation has decided neither to join it nor to support it, though only a few days ago it elected six delegates to attend a Conference organised by the Institute. The reasons for the decision seem to be that the Corporation is a superior body and has nothing to learn from the Institute. But superior bodies may teach, inferior bodies may learn and all can promote the cause of Local Self-Government which surely the Corporation has at heart. Though we think that the authorities of the Institute made a grave blunder in making Poona rather than Bombay its head-quarters, we cannot help feeling that the Corporation would have rather gained than lost in prestige in the minds of other Local Bodies by joining it.

A Welcome Appointment.

The elevation of Mr. K. M. Jhaveri to the High Court bench has caused a vacancy in the Small Causes Court. Government could not have more worthily filled the vacancy than by appointing Mr. Kurwa as an additional Judge, as we are glad to see they have done. Mr. Kurwa is not new to the work, having already some months ago acted as an acting judge. His work on the bench was so satisfactory as to win the appreciation both of the Bar and the litigants.

FRONTIER MUSLIMS AGITATED.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN LAHORE.

SIR M. IQBAL ON PRESENT AGITATION.

"A Sarhaddi Mussalman" writes to the "Muslim Outlook":—

The Frontier Musalmans are the most religious people and devout followers of the foith. That is way the "Mullas, in the tramsborder tribes wield a tremendous influence over the people, so much so that when "Johad is proclaimed the people get ready to stake their life and property and run in the face of even the formidable British Government. The recent Mohmand trouble is a manifestation of the same religious phase.

A race of warriors, like the Pathans, who cannot bear to see any one finding fault even with their saints—nay even with their family or other relatives, what would they do with the man who brings calumny upon no less a person than the Holy Prophet himself (may the blessings of God be upon him) whom every Musalman considers dearer than his life and everything else in this world? Of course they would mete out to him a punishment not short of death. What was the Kohat Riot due to? It was the outcome of the distribution of a pamphlet of the Arya Samaj, challenging Islam, which was published in the Punjab. The riot in question provides ample lesson for those who reflect, as to what shocking results might attend such writings in the Frontier Province.

Now a greater crime has been committed by the publication of a base book and the crime has been aggravated by the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, acquitting the author of the most filthy book ever written. To add insult to injury yet greater injustice has been done to the Musalmans in sending to jail two of their brave representatives—the Editor and the Proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook"—for no fault but that of interpreting the true feelings of the Musalmans.

If such t state of affairs continues, it will result in the widening of tension and more riots of a more serious nature, specially in the Frontier where people cannot control their feelings.

MORE ARRESTS

REFUSAL TO OBEY POLICE ORDER

LAHORE, July 7.

The meeting of moderate Muslim leaders announced to take place to-night did not take place as it was feared that there might be a disturbance as a result

(Continued on next page.)

WINTERTON FALLS FOUL OF "SAK."

HE DOES NOT REPRESENT INDIA!

UNDER-SECRETARY'S EFFUSIONS

LONDON, July 8.

The Hon. Mr. Patel and other distinguished Indians were present in the gallery when Earl Winterton opened the continuation of the debate on the India Office Estimates in the House of Commons to-day.

Lord Winterton reiterated that save in very exceptional cases, where the action proposed would raise national and imperial difficulties, His Majesty's Government did not regard themselves at liberty to interfere when agreement had been reached between the Government of India and the Legislature.

From personal knowledge Lord Winterton knew that Mr. Saklatvala did not represent one half of one per cent of the views and sentiments of the community which he posed as representing. Indeed, he had been approached by more than one distinguished Indian in public life asking how to get into touch with the representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties with a view to standing for election to counteract the idea that Mr. Saklatvala in asy way representing the majority.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING SCHOOLS OF OPINION.

Lord Winterton contrasted the conflicting schools of opinion; firstly, those who whilst they grudgingly admitted certain benefits of the British connection with India contended that the bulk of population was as miserable, poor, diseased, ignorant, and underfed as previously, and all would be changed with Swaraj; secondly, those who while admitting inadequate margin of subsistence of Indian workers, claimed that since the British came, there had been great improvement which would have been greater but for lack of co-opetion and the constructive attitude due the inherited customs of Indians themselves. The latter also held that the growth of Indianisation of Services and the devolution of power, resulted in the deterioration of administration. Lord Winterton rejected the first thesis and was unable to accept the second without qualification. He pointed out that much of the health and welfare of Indians depended on the efficiency of municipalities and district local boards whose activities could not be surveyed in the House of Commons. Probably, the diarchical system provided inadequate financial stimulus to transferred subjects, because while the ways and means of finance were generally not matters for which Ministers were responsible and as long as the reserve departments could be represented as having the first call on provincial funds, it was always possible for the Minister and his followers to persuade themselves that the principle that socialism was unattainable without paying; for, it did not apply to them and to the actual power in their hands. Lord Winterton drew attention to the conflicts of opinion and criticism as for example, Mr. Gandhi's contention that roads, railways and mills did not appeal to the soul of India. Other critics accused us of utter indifference for the prosperity of people. It was pathetic to see real sorrow filling the heart and soul of a man who had spent his life in the administration of India having to leave and hand over the work to another.

CAUSE OF DIFFICULTY.

Lord Winterton expressed the opinion that the difficulty lay in indifference of people, especially due to the inherited views of this life and the next. Obviously the religious observance and custom in a matter like caste with accompaniment of child marriages, depressed classes and the prohibition of slaughter of animals must affect the health and vitality of individuals. Lord Winterton enumerated at length what had been accomplished through the co-operation of Indians and Europeans in various directions and analysed the Indian budget, dwelling on gradual reduction of the provincial contribution excluding the Bengal contribution, and the decision to use the anticipated recurring surplus for remission of three and a half crores of contribution permanently. While the feasibility of making the remission of the residue of the contributions permanent would depend on the future, nobody was more anxious than the Secretary of State and the Government of India to see the last of this feature of Indian Reforms finance. Lord Winterton drew attention to the improvement of Labour conditions which synchronised with India's whole-hearted participation in International Labour organisation, and pointed out that India was one of the few countries which had ratified the Washington Labour Convention. (Labour cheers). Her output of social legislation during the past five years was a remarkable achievement of an oriental country. He paid tributes to Lord Lloyd, Sir Leslie Wilson and their respective Governments for carrying out great and far-reaching schemes of social betterment. He doubted whether the people realised the amazing progress of agricultural co-operation. Lord Winterton praised anti-malarial societies.—Reuter.

(Continued on next page.)

NO EXCUSE TO BE IN GERMAN SOIL

DISARMAMENT OBLIGATIONS FULFILLED.

REICHSTAG PASSES WAR MATERIALS BILL.

LONDON, July 7.

Bedlin.—The Reichstag, by 309 votes to 44 adopted the War Materials Bill forbidding the export of certain categories of goods which might be used as instruments of war.

The speakers claimed that by adopting the bill, Germany had fulfilled all disarmament obligations and therefore there was no excuse for the continued occupation of the German soil.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

PT. MOTILAL'S NAME SUGGESTED.

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. M. K. Acharaya, M.L.A., has issued the following to the Associated Press:—

On Monday next a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congres Committeee is being summoned, and the first item on the agenda is the nomination to this year's Congress Presidentship. I hope, therefore, it will not be out of place if I venture to place before my fellow-members one or two considerations that may weigh with them in making their suggestions.

Quite recently at Bombay some very prominent All-India leaders such as Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jinnah, the Raja of Mohammadabad, met informally and discussed the presidentship both of the Congress and of the All-India Muslim League. They took into serious view the great desirability of (1) carrying on during next year, the further rapproachment between Hindus and Muslims over which problem, as we all know, President Srinivasa Iyengar has himself been labouring hard, and (2) of officially formulating and presenting the National Demand of India to the world at large and to the impending Royal Commission in particular; and both through leaders who will command the esteem and confidence of both Hindus an dMuslims. They came to the conclusion that Dr. Ansari who commands the confidence of the Hindus so well should be asked to preside over the Muslim League and that Pandit Motilal Nehru who likewise enjoys the confidence of all sane Muslims should be asked to preside over the coming Congress.

It is indeed hard to think of any two others leaders who can be said to possess in equal measure the qualifications necessary for the two great kinds of work that will have to be done next year. Mrs. Naidu, I have very good reason to believe, has communicated this to a few leading Congresmen in Tamil Nadu including Mr. S. S. Iyengar, and I have no doubt that Mr. Iyengar himself will give us the lead in the manner desired by Mrs. Naidu and others. I hope the importance of the subject is sufficient justification for my publicly referring to the private correspondence on it.—A. P.

JUSTICITES' ENTRY INTO CONGRESS.

MR. M. K. ACHARYA WELCOMES MOVE

MADRAS, July 8.

"I am glad that the leaders of the Justice Party are to join the Congress. From the national point of view, I welcome the Justicites into the Congress." This was the view of Mr. M. K. Acharya M.L.A.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Free Press of India Mr. Acharya said: By rubbing shoulders with the Congressmen at large, the Justicites will soon find that among the handful of Brahmins in the Congress there is no unity, much less any bond of communalism. They will soon discover the phantom they have been attacking. Far more valuable will be the loss to the bureaucracy, in that their exploitation of real or fancied communal jealousies, in order to perpetuate their "Divide and rule" policy, is becoming ineffective. It will take sometime before all false history and false philosophy on which the Justicites have fed themselves, during the past few years, will completely disappear."—Free Press.

MORE AMBASSADORS ABROAD

GOVT. OF INDIA CONSIDERING APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 7.

In the Commons Earl Winterton said that the Government of India was at present considering the appointment of agents in certain colonies in addition to the appointments in South Africa, Ceylon and Malaya.—Reuter.

JEWELLER MURDERED.

SEQUEL TO "USE OF ABUSIVE LANGUAGE"

SENSATION IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDRABAD, July 8.

A tragedy resulting in the death of a Marwari and severe injury to his assistant followed a minor altercation between Nasir Bin Salim, a domiciled Arab and Motilal a wealthy jeweller in Taksal near Chaharminar, Hyderabad. It appears that Nasir, a man of 50 years, visited yesterday afternoon the jeweller's shop to sell an article and in the course of business the jeweller is said to have used abusive language. Nasir is thereupon alleged to have taken his jambia (large knife) out of his belt and thrust it into the body of the jeweller causig instantaneous death. Durga, his gumasta, ran to the rescue of his master but received a severe wound on the left arm.

Consternation prevailed in the street which was thronged owing to the Moharram ceremony. Inspector Seyed Najmuddin and his assistant hastened to the scene and arrested Nasir Bin Salam. The wounded gumasta Durga was forthwith removed to hospital.—A. P.

LEAGUE'S MANDATE COMMISSION.

GERMAN MEMBER APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 7.

Geneva.—League Permanent Mandates Commission considered question of appointment of German member. Majority agreed there was no technical objection to appointment of new member. Minority consisting of representatives of France, Belgium and Holland abstained from registering their opinion owing to political character of question which was finally left open for next Council meeting in September.—Reuter.

PRIVATE NAVAL CONVERSATIONS

"USEFUL AND HELPFUL" SAYS AMERICAN LEADER

LONDON, July 7.

Geneva.—In an interview Mr. Gibson, head of the American delegates denied that he had applied to Washington for fresh instructions. He described yesterday's private naval conversations as "useful and helpful".

Reuter learns that the conversations turned on the Japanese suggestion in favour of upholding the present "status quo".—Reuter.

PRIVATE DISCUSSION OVER TEA-CUP

REDUCTION OF CRUISER TONNAGE

LONDON, July 7.

There is good reason to believe that the cruiser tonnoge figures were discussed at yesterday's private meeting of the heads of Delegations in Admiral Saitos room over a cup of tea, and the naval experts more closely considered the matter to-day.

In view of the secrecy which is still maintained it is quite impossible at present to provide any definite or complete picture of the actual situation, but it may be stated that the Japanese are out to reduce the cruiser and destroyer tonnage as far as possible; otherwise they feel that the primary object of the conference would not be attained.

It is understood that the Japanese view the American figures of tonnage in those classes favourably and would rejoice if they could be further reduced.—Reuter.

JAPANESE COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 8.

Geneva.—It is reported authoritatively that the Japanese counter-proposal calls for the total auxiliary tonnage of 4,50,000, of which a quarter million tons shall be cruisers and 200,000 tons destroyers. It is learned that the ratio requested by Japan is 15 for Britain and the United States, 11 for Japan.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BLUE JACKETS TO CHINA.

1000 MEN TO LAND AT TSINGTAO

LONDON, July 7.

Shanghai.—A message from Tokio says that according to advices received at the Japanese Foreign Office, the Conference between British, Japanese, American and Germany Consuls at Tsingtao last night agreed that the United States should land 1,000 Blue Jackets there and also Britain should send a contingent from Shanghai.—Reuter.

HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS BEGUN.

LUGGAGE SEARCHED AT VIRAMGAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION DISREGARDED.

TRANSFER OF SYMPATHETIC INDIAN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

VIRAMGAM, July 8.

The Government of India has notified that passengers from Kathiawad will be allowed to import their personal and household effects accompanying them free of duty, and also each passenger will be permitted to import, free of duty, a quantity of merchandise of which the duty does not exceed Rs. ten. Inspite of this notification, passengers are put to trouble by some Customs' peons.

This evening a trunk of Mr. Bhagubhai Gordhandas, who was travelling from Wadhwan to Ahmedabad with lady members of his family was searched and ransacked by the Customs peons. One small bundle of country soaps was taken from the trunk and taken to inspector Wilson who allowed the goods to pass free. Peons are ignorant of the new situation and new conditions, and they think they have to work according to the old circumstances which prevailed before 1917.

This evening parcels were unpacked, searched and sealed by officials. Many of these parcels were not from the ports but were from inland stations, such as Jaravarnagar Wadhwan, etc.

SYMPATHETIC OFFICER TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Motilal Lalubhai Mazumdar, Customs Manager, who is very sympathetic and possess knowledge of Kathawad produce, is transferred, and his place is filled up by a European gentleman. It is rumoured Mr. Motilal had some difference of opinion with some burra Saheb on the question of Kathiawad produce and the Saheb got a European appointed in his place.

THE REWARD OF WAR SERVICES.

DICTATORIAL DECREE OF GOVT.

MR. KOTHARI ON ABU CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who belongs to one of the inland States of Kathiawar, has to-day issued the following statement to the press in connection with the re-imposition of the Customs Cordon between Kathiawar States and British India:

SUDDEN BREAK UP NO SURPRISE.

Whatever the result of the so-called conference at Mount Abu the people of Kathiawar generally will gratefully appreciate the firm and statesmanlike stand taken by the rulers and representatives of the Maritime States against the highly unconstitutional and regrettable position taken up by the Government of India. Those who closely followed the proceedings as far as they were reported in the press should not have been surprised at the sudden and sad termination of the Conference, immediately followed by a "communique" from Simla reimposing the Custom Cordon.

CALLED TO RECEIVE ORDERS?

It looks, as though the rulers were summoned to Mount Abu not for any mutual discussion and proper understanding of the respective positions with a view to arrive at some sort of effective, and equitable adjustments of relations, but only to receive the dictates of the paramount power. "Give us control of your ports and accept the financial arrangement that we propose, or we shall forthwith reimpose the land customs line." This was in fact thae be-all and end-all of the whole Conference. The States rightly and with righteous indignation rejected the offer of the Government which was only touching to their dignity.

INHERENT RIGHTS OF STATES.

The Maritime States of Kathiawar have inherent and indisputable rights to develop their ports to the extent of their natural capacity, because on such development mainly depend the trade and prosperity of these States particularly and of Kathiawar generally, and the offer of the Government to take over ports and run them with their customs and police officers, besides being in negation of their rights, was a direct blow at what little sovereignty is now left to the States. Further, by a recent notification the people of Kathiawar States will now be treated as foreigners for the purposes of this customs levy. When our men and money were wanted during the last war and were lavishly given, we were friends but now we are foreigners. Just imagine the sad irony of our fate from all that has happened.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE UNITE.

So far two things stand out unequivocal and emphatic. Firstly that the rulers of Indian States are in pitiably helpless position in relation to the Suzerain Power, and secondly that the treaties are mere scraps of paper. If the rulers of these Kathiawar States had introduced even a small measure of constitutional Government in their States and developed healthy public opinion, the Government would have thought seriously before taking such a drastic measure in connection with the question of the ports. Even now it is possible to mend matters. The general policy and this praticular measure, of the Government afford the supreme opportunity for all princes to unite; leaving aside mutual jealousies wherever they exist, and take their people into their confidence and offer a strong and united front. Then and then only we can expect a far better state of things as between rulers and their people, and as between the States and the Suzerain power. But on no account should the princes and people of Kathiawar allow the great potentialities of some of the excellent ports to be sacrificed.

SHATRUNJAYA RIGHTS.

ONLY WAY TO SAFEGUARD THEM.

Mr. Ratanchand Khimchand Morakhia Sangghathi has received the following telegram from Messrs. Anandji Kalianji:—

"Palitana Durbar issued a public notice allowing pilgrimage free of tax till Ashad Sud 15th. Request strict adherence to Sangh's previous resolutions abstaining from pilgrimage. This is the only way to safeguard Shatrunjaya rights. Please inform all in your district not to go on pilgrimage."

INDIAN PEASANTS & ROYAL COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION TO UNDER-SECRETARY

LONDON, July 7.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Earl Winterton said that he had received a representation on the subject of the Statutory Commission on reforms from the Indian Farmers and Peasants' Federation, Ahmedabad urging the inclusion, in the personnel of the Commission, of a person having intimate knowledge of the needs of the agriculturists and instructing the Commission to secure a scheme of Government which would not merely be responsible, but also conserve the needs and interests and educational, economic, social and political well-being of the Indian peoples.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE PRISONER RELEASED.

BARISAL, July 7.

Mr. Ajit Gupta, an Ordinance prisoner, has been released.—Free Press.

THE COIMBATORE RESOLUTIONS.

NO ADVANCE ON EXISTING AFFAIRS.

MR. SATYAMURTHI ON THE "PERMIT."

MADRAS, July 8.

Giving his views on the Coimbatore decisions, Mr. Satyamurthy says, in an interview to the Free Press of India, that the resolutions could not be said to make an advance on the existing state of affairs. In fact, during the last elections some Justice candidates had taken to Khaddar and proclaimed from the housetops that they were, Congressmen. But, if by the Coimbatore resolution is meant accepting the Congress programme which means (1) contemplation of independence as a possible goal, (2) using of every legitimate and peaceful means, including Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes as means to achieve that and, (3) unrelenting opposition to the bureaucracy and its allies, and (4) habitual wearing of khaddar, he welcomes that decision. But as a Congressman and Brahmin, who have no axes to grind, he sincerely rejoices that the political organization on whom the bureaucracy depended for support has decided to throw in its lot with the Congress. But, what the decision means would be known from what the Justice Councillors do in the Corporation and the Council. Would they, he asked, join hands and work with the Congressmen?

Mr. Satyamurthy attached much greater importance to the resolution about non-acceptance of office. If the leaders of the Justice Party were sincere in their resolution he considered the Congress under Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar's leadership had achieved what was exhibited immediately on the next day when the Justice Party [illegible] the distinction of being called Responsivists and Non-Responsivists.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

Referring to the no-confidence motion given notice of by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, he said he agreed with the president that the Gauhati resolution should be put into effect immediately. Congressman's word was his bond, and if the motion is sponsored by the leader of the Justice Party he and his friends would walk into the same lobby with them. If the independent Ministry should take time by the forlock and resign Lord Goschen will have no option but to resume the transferred subjects and Madras would have the unique distinction when the Royal Commission comes of being the only province which has rejected Dyarchy.

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurti says, Lord Goschen and his advisers should now realise that there can be no real Indian party to support the bureaucracy. The Justice Party supported it for six years for its own advantages. Now that they have been deprived of these advantages they had turned round and told the bureaucracy, in more unpleasant and less justifiable circumstances what the Congress had always felt about the bureaucrats, irrespective of personalities.

Mr. Satyamurti appeals to all Congressmen not to be upset by the decision of a few adullamites at Coimbatore. Efficacy and power of nationalism were such that whatever the motives and subjects of those who join, the Congress, it would be either able to absorb them or to send them out.—Free Press.

TAMIL NADU YOUNGSTERS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, July 8.

A report from Madura says that at a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Volunteer Corps, it was resolved to continue Satyagraha vigorously and to hold the second session of the Tamil Nadu Youngsters' Conference at Madura. The names of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, and others have been suggested for presidentship.—Free Press.

"ONLY TO STRENGTHEN HINDUS."

SJT NEKIRAM SHARMA ON SHUDDI WORK.

BOMBAY, July 8.

In a statement to the Press, Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Propaganda Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha states that the work of educating public opinion in regard to the threefold message of the Mahasabha, namely Sangathan, Suddhi, and removal of untouchability is being carried on enthusiastically by the workers and leaders of the Hindu Sabha. The President of the Sabha Dr. B. S. Moonje has toured in the provinces of East Benga', Gujarat, and Maharashtra and his tour has been fruitful in a good deal of awakening amongst the Hindus and in dispelling misunderstanding about the aim and objects of the Mahasabha movement.

People are being made to understand, continues the statement, that the Hindu Mahasabha movement is not conceived in any desire to harm any other community and that it aims at the consolidation and strengthening of the Hindus, the only remedy both preventive and curative, for communal tension.—Free Press.

"PAISA FUND" RANADE.

FINED RS. 25.

CITY MAGISTRATE'S JURISDICTION UPHELD.

POONA, July 8.

For disobeying the order of the City Magistrate by distributing certain hand-bills in Budhwar Chowk last month "Paisa Fund" Ranade who had been prohibited for two months from disseminating the hand-bills was sentenced to-day by the Poona Cantonment Special Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for fifteen days. Ranade who refused to pay the fine, was sent to Yeravda Jail.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed that the City Magistrate had jurisdiction over Poona City. His order was, therefore, perfectly legal. It was confirmed by the District Magistrate on May 27th. When the accused attended his office on June 6th, the District Magistrate pointed out the clauses in the hand-bills which were likely to exacerbate the feelings of Mahomedans and to bring about a breach of the peace. Hence, the District Magistrate's verbal order was quite legal and sufficient. After Ranade had reached Yeravda Jail, Davare, a friend, paid the fine in the Magistrate's Court and Ranade was subsequently released.—A. P.

DARING BURGLARY IN POONA

RS. 13,000 STOLEN.

POONA, July 8.

A case of burglary has been reported to the Poona Cantonment Police in which the residency of Col. Morris in Koregaon Park, Poona, was entered and property including rings and jewellery valued at about Rs. 13,000 stolen. It appears that the burglars entered the bungalow during the night by taking off the bolt of a door through a glass window above it. An empty suit case in which the jewellery was kept, was found next morning near the bungalow.—A. P.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE

CHURCH ASSEMBLY'S ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, July 7.

This afternoon's session of the Church Assembly, the Bishop of Canterbury presiding, unanimously adopted the resolution finally approving of the Indian Church Measure.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA.

LONDON, July 7.

H. M. the King has cabled to the President of Argentina, on the occasion of Sir Malcolm Robertson, Britain's first ambassador, presenting credentials, the following message:—

"It gives me sincere pleasure to appoint at Buenos Aires my personal representative. For over two centuries, our two countries have been bound by the ties of uninterrupted friendship. I have complete confidence in the permanence of these cordial relations".—Reuter.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 7.

Owing to heavy rain last night and this morning, there was no play in any of the first class cricket matches that began on Wednesday, except at Colchester where no start cold be made till 554-, and Dover where there was no play before lunch.

Gentlemen versus Players: The players declared their innings closed at Wednesday's closing score namely 424 for nine, (Falcon four for 60).

Essex versus Somerset at Colchester: Essex 139; Somerset 107 for eight.

Kent versus Gloucestershire, at Dover: Gloucester 255; Kent 166, (Parker eight for 79). Gloucester 109 for four (Hammond 55).—Reuter's Special.

CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

MADRAS LAW MEMBER'S REPLY TO JUSTICITES.

TANJORE, July 8.

A vigorous defence of the policy underlying the Cauvery-Mettur Project against the attacks of the Justice Party at the recent Coimbatore Conference was made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in laying the foundation stone of the Superintending Engineer's Office.

The Law member declared that the Panagal Ministry and the Legislative Council were the consenting parties to the policy of the project at the various stages of its execution. He further explained the reason for the employment of machinery which he pointed out was due to Government's desire to speed up the programme and shorten the period of actual construction.—A. P.

OPENING OUT HIS HEART

MAHATMA OVERPOWERED WITH EMOTION.

PLEA FOR VILLAGE LIFE AND COTTON INDUSTRIES.

BANGALORE, July 8.

The Khadi Week which began with the Exhibition, closed to-day with the distribution of prizes by Mr. Gandhi. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen of all classes clad in Khadi took interest in the Exhibition, spinning, meetings and other functions held during the week. Lectures were delivered by Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Jamnalal Bajaj, K. Venkatapayya, C. Rajagopalachari Rajendraprasad, and other leaders, during the week. Much impetus was given to the Khadi movement in the Mysore State on account of the event, coupled with the sympathy shown by the State. During the week, Khadi, to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 had been sold.

In concluding the programme of the week, to-day, Mr. Gandhi made a speech, in the course of which he emphasised the importance of village life and cottage industries. He considered that the amount of sales of Khadi in the Exhibition was only a flea-bite.

In India, Mr. Gandhi said, villages could not be eradicated unless the villagers themselves were killed, as were reported to have been done by Chengis Khan of old. Mr. Gandhi asked the audience whether they realised that among the prize-winners there was no distinction of Brahmin or Non-Brahmin or Hindu or Muslim.

At this stage, Mr. Gandhi was overpowered by feelings and after recovering himself, he said: "I wish God gave me power to open out my heart so that, not the language of the tongue, but of the heart could be heard."

"You will forgive me," concluded Gandhi if you find me break down sometime. Emotion and sentiment overpower me and I wish God gave me the power that I daily yearn for to open my heart to you so that you can read not the language that tongue can speak but the language the heart can speak.

Then Gandhiji distributed prizes to winners, many of whom were ladies.—Free Press.

FRONTIER MUSLIMS AGITATED.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the gathering. While dispersing some persons in the assembled crowd of thousands refused to obey the orders of the police and were arrested.

Earlier in the evening eleven Mahomedans, who had come from Amritsar with the object of breaking the recent order under Section 144 and who were attempting to address a public meeting in defiance of the order near Kashmiri Bazar, were arrested by the police and taken to the city Kotwali where they were tried summarily by Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain Magistrate and variously sentenced. Five (who were supposed to be the ringleaders) were ordered to to undergo three months' imprisonment each.—A. P.

PROTECTING HONOUR OF ISLAM.

OBJECT OF PRESENT AGITATION.

LAHORE, July 7.

In the course of a statement to the "Muslim Outlook" Sir Muhammad Iqbal says: "The object of the present agitation is the protection of the honour of Islam and Prophet. I heartily sympathise with Mussalmans in their present struggle. According to me whoever sleeps over the matter and is inclined to be pusillanimous deserves eternal damnation." Sir Muhammad Iqbal further says he knew nothing about article "Resign" in the "Moslem Outlook" before its actual publication on 14th June. Sir Muhhamad intends to move a resolution in the Punjab Council urging Government to prevent attacks on the founders of the various religions.

A public meeting of moderate Muslims will be held to-night inside the Badshahi Mosque under the presidency of Sir Abdul Qadir when leaders will try to appease the feelings of Mussalmans. It is however feared that the audience may oppose their advice and refuse to hear their counsels owing to tense excitement that is prevailing in the Mohammedan quarters of the city. The meeting will take place after the evening prayers. Sir Mahomed Iqbal and other Mahomedan leaders are expected to attend.—A. P.

"A STATESMANLIKE MOVE"

TRANSFERENCE OF "RISALA VARTMAN" CASE.

LAHORE, July 6.

"Risala Vartman" case has been fixed for hearing before Mr. Justice Skemp on 15th July.

The transfer of the "Vartman" case to the High Court has been generally commended as a statesmanlike move on the part of the Punjab Government and the fact that it has been filed for early hearing will go a long way towards allaying the excited feelings of the Muslim community.—A. P.

MOHARRUM IN LAHORE.

ALAM PROCESSION PASSES PEACEFULLY

LAHORE, July 7.

The Alam procession in connection with the Muharram celebrations passed through the streets inside the Delhi Gate to-night peacefully. A large number of police accompanied the procession.—A. P.

BURMA UNIVERSITY.

"WILL BE BEST IN THE EAST."

RANGOON, July 7.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chancellor, delivering the University Convocation address this evening paid warm tributes to the services of the past Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Giles, and congratulated the University in securing Sir B. Heald as the present Vice-Chancellor.

After referring to the satisfactory progress all round, His Excellency expressed regret at the reluctance of the Burmans to come forward for medical education, but trusted that it was temporary. He pointed out that the most urgent need of the University now was a training college for teachers and said that effort was being made to produce something on a scale financially manageable.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SERVICES.

His Excellency gave an account of the measures he had undertaken to put the university on a sound basis.

DONATIONS.

After relating how liberal donations from firms and institutions began to pour in following those of Sir John Cargill and Mr. David Cargill. His Excellency pointed out that in comparison with India, Burma had few rich men, but the Burmans inspired by their traditional type of charity had learnt how to give gladly and give greatly. He enumerated some liberal donations from the Burmans and Indian residents in Burma. His Excellency announced that in the four months that had elapsed since his appeal was made promised donations, apart from hundred thouand pounds of the Burma Oil Company, amounted to over forty lakhs or £300,000 sterling. Of this sum about half had been collected and eleven lakhs were due from big subscribers.

BEST UNIVERSITY IN THE EAST.

His Excellency then emphasised that he would not cease to say that the future of Burma depended on the University. "We are now going to give Burma the best University in the East, a residential university with fine buildings and equipment, with a tutorial system, with corporate life and with faculties liberally endowed in the more practical sides of education for which a demand is now springing up". Of the contributions twelve lakhs would be spent for a library, museum and union hall.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STUDENTS.

His Excellency addressing the students in conclusion said a grand opportunity and heavy responsibility lay upon them. They had to help in the development of their rountry, to purify the servires of corruption to be true to the ideals learnt in the University and to the enchanting land of their birth and to prove themselves good and worthy sons of the Empire.

At the convocation to-day those receiving degrees and diplomas numbered 108 including seven lady graduates, and the first successful lady candidate in the B. L. examination.—A. P.

MOHURRUM IN MADRAS

PERFECT HINDU-MUSLIM CONCORDANCE

MADRAS, July 7.

In contrast to the communal tension in north India, Madras and mofussil have been enjoying perfect peace during the Mohurrum celebrations. One feature of which especially in Madras city is the spontaneous mingling of Hindus and Mahomedans in several festivities connected with the celebrations.—A. P.

"DISGRACEFUL AND SCANDALOUS"

EXCLUDING PRESS FROM MEETING.

BREEZE IN HOWRAH CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Feeling ran high at to-day's special general meeting of the Howrah Municipality convened to consider certain allegations made against a Commissioner in connection with the alleged misappropriation of municipal materials before the proceeding commenced, the Chairman suggested that Press might be excluded from the meeting.

Principal Richardson then formally moved that Press might be excluded.

Mr. Pain and other Swarajjist Commissioners vehemently opposed it.

The Chairman asked the reporters to withdraw at which Mr. Pain said: "This action of excluding the Press is disgraceful and scandalous."

The Chairman addressing Mr. Pain said: "You must withdraw these remarks."

Mr. Pain: "I will not and I am not ashamed of what I have said" so saying Mr. Pain left the meeting.—A. P.

MESSRS. PHILIPS RADIO'S ENTERPRISE.

HOLLAND—BOMBAY TRANSMISSIONS

BOMBAY, July 8.

Messrs. The Precious Electric Company Bombay, have received intimation that their Principals, Messrs. Philips Radio of Holland will transmit regularly on Tuesday and Thursday every week from 17 to 20 hours (Greenwich Time) Call Sign P. C. J. J., Wave-length 30.2 metres.—A. P.

MR. BERNARD SHAW.

DR. TAGORE'S INVITATION NOT ACCEPTED YET.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Journalists' Association of India, Bombay, has received a letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw, saying that there is no truth in the report that he has accepted the invitation from Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore to visit India.—A. P.

CHARGE ON INDIA.

SALARIES OF SURPLUS STAFF.

LONDON, July 7.

In the Commons Mr. Thurtle raised the question of the Government of India paying the British Officers formerly employed on the staff duties in India who returned to England and were temporarily attached to the Imperial Units.

Earl Winterton explained that such officers were often a surplus to the establishment of the Unit to which they belonged and in which they could not be absorbed till there was a vacancy, and pointed out that their salaries were chargeable to revenues of India for which it was cheaper that officers should return to England than be in India at higher rates of pay.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—M. Pertinax in "Echo de Paris" comments ironically "While prodigies of ingenuity by British and Americans may yet save the Conference, its failure will at least teach the participants lesson in modesty. Perhaps Washington in future will think twice before rushing unprepared into such negotiations and London may not be so ready to hold up her hands in horror when France says: 'For us the safety of France must be the supreme consideration."—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF ZANIBONI CASE

EX-DIRECTOR GETS 8 YEARS

LONDON, July 7.

Rome.—The Special Tribunal sentenced to eight years' imprisonment M. Ettore Zanuttini, ex-director of the Banca Cividale, who was charged with complicity in Zaniboni's attempt to kill Sgr. Mussolini. He was accused of giving ten thousand lires to abet the attemp aiding its execution and being present at Mont Euroce where details of the plot were organised.—Reuter's Special.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, July 7.

Cairo.—The condition of the cotton crop to the percentage of the normal is as follows. Lower Egypt 102, Mid Egypt 100, Upper Egypt 100.—Reuter's Special.

DR. LOBO'S TRANSFER

CONFIRMED BY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

CENSURE RESOLUTION EXPUNGED.

Several urgent items were disposed of at a meeting of the Schools' Committee held on Friday evening. Full consideration was given to the letter of Dr. Frederick Lobo, Medical Inspector, Municipal Schools, Bombay.

In his letter dated 30th June, Dr. Lobo stated "Inter alia" that when he made his application to the Muniripal Commissions applying for the post of Assistant Health Officer which was to be vacant temporarily he had submitted his application to the Secretary Schools Committee for placing it before the Committee. He was always under the impression that the Committee were aware of his application and they had no objection to his taking up the new acting appointment. He was shocked to read in newspapers that he was said to have deliberately concealed from the Secretary about his agreement of serving for at least three years in the Department and that he tried to get the new appointment 'behind the back of the Committee." He had never made any secret of his new appointment in so far as he had spoken about the matter to the Chairman of the Schools Committee and some of the members. He did not inform the Secretary about the agreement as he did not know that it was a custom. Again when he was appointed on his temporary post he saw the Secretary and spoke to him about the appointment. He got instructions from the Secretary to give charge to his assistant. This he took as the Committee's sanction of his appointment. Over and above that if he had erred unintentionally he was sorry for it. In conclusion, Dr. Lobo requested the Committee to allow him to continue in his present appointment for one month and then revert to the old service.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CASE.

In order to understand the exact significance of Dr. Lobo's letter, we have to recall the antecedents of the case. Dr. Lobo has been working as the Medical inspector of Municipal Schools on an agreement with the Schools Committee that he would serve for a period of three years. A temporary vacancy arose in the Health Department and Dr. Lobo applied for it. He was appointed by the Municipal Commissioner as an acting Senior Medical Inspector during the period of the vacancy. Now according to the terms of the agreement, Dr. Lobo needed the sanction of the Schools Committee before he would take up any temporary job. He applied to the Secretary asking sanction of the Committee for his re-temporary appointment but the Secretary instead of placing that application before the Committee sent it direct to the Municipal Commissioner. After the new appointment was made the Secretary put the matter before the Committee in a formal way.

CENSURE RESOLUTION.

In the meeting of the Schools Committee held on 28th June, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

The Schools Committee refuses sanction for allowing Dr. Lobo, Medical Inspector Municipal Schools, to join his appointment as a Senior Medical Inspector, in the Health Department as he was not served the Committee for the period stipulated by him in his argument.

"The Committee regrets that the Secretary should have forwarded Dr. Lobo's application to the Municipal Commissioner without first placing it before the Schools' Committee."

"The Committee further regrets that Dr. Lobo should have failed to apply to the Committee for permission to serve elsewhere, knowing full well that there was an agreement to serve three years".

"The copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer for their information."

The above resolution was proposed by Mr. Boman Behram and seconded by Mr. Motivala. It was then unanimously carried.

When the matters had gone to this pass, Dr. Lobo sent an explanatory letter to the Schools Committee, on which the Committee took a decision in their yesterday's meeting. The Committee was satisfied by the explanation given by Dr. Lobo.

CENSURE RESOLUTION EXPUNGED.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that Dr. Lobo be allowed to continue in his position and the Commissioner be informed accordingly. The resolution was unanimously carried. The resolution passed in the meeting of 28th June, blaming the Secretary and Dr. Lobo, the latter for not applying to the Committee and the former for sending the application directly to the Commissioner. was unanimously expunged.

After a few more items had been gone through, the Committee rose for the day.

THE LAHORE MEETING

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" ACCOUNT.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

A monster meeting of the Musalmans of Lahore took place under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Khuddam-ul-Hurmain on Saturday evening in the Municipal garden outside Mochi Gate. Maulana Hasarat Mohani, who had come expressly to attend this function presided over a part of the deliberations.

Maulana Moavin Husan finished his speech shortly afterwards and the resolution was seconded by Maulana Muhammad Naim—and Maulana Sher Nawab in strong words. When they had finished speaking Syed Habeeb got up and said, "Gentlemen, is it your pleasure that the resolution be passed? There were shouts of "Aye" but Maulana Zafar Ali got up and said, "I want to say something about this resolution." Syed Habeeb said, "it is passed now and it is unconstitutional to say anything about it now." Maulana Zafar Ali said that he had given written information to the President, that he intended to move an amendment and he had the President's permission to move his adjournment. So that the resolution could not be put to vote until and unless he had had his say on the amendment. The procedure adopted was "ultra vires" and indefensible. Maulana Habeeb maintained that once a resolution had been passed no one could refer to it again. A prolonged discussion took place in which some heat was exhibited, Maulana Zafar Ali asserting that he was within his rights in demanding that he should be allowed to speak, and Maulana Habeeb declaring with equal certainty that that would be irregular.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The police somehow thought it fit to interfere in a discussion between two Musalman speakers. The audience got up to see more of the affairs that were taking place on the stage. Maulana Jafar Ali and others requested them to sit down and all took their seats again. Mr. Phailbas, however, cried at the top of his voice that the meeting had been dispersed. Maulana Zafar Ali said; "Musalmans I request you to remain sitting" and they did so; but when he found that the police were determined to make a mountain of the mole hill of his discussion with Maulana Habeeb, he said. "I request you to please gather together outside Delhi Gate and we would continue our deliberations there." Accordingly huge crowds walked over to the [illegible] Gate and sat down in the darkness of the night. It was about 12 o'clock and no lighting arrangements could be made at the spur of the moment.

After a few minutes, Maulana Zafar Ali came up and he said that the unfortunate incident which amounted to no more than a technical discussion with regard to the regularity or otherwise of his point of order had been availed of by the police to stop a meeting which they had no right to stop and that it was their duty to face troubles like men.

"MY HONOUR AT STAKE".

At this time the Deputy Commissioner motored down to the place and requested Maulana Zafar Ali to give him a few minutes. The Maulana walked across the garden to see him. Mr. Oligvie said: "Mr. Zafar Ali, you know this meeting has been prohibited. You are breaking the law." The Maulana hotly replied "Mr. Oligvie, there is a greater law than the puny law of this country and my honour is at stake." Maulana Zafar Ali came back to the meeting. In the meantime Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, a prominent Khilafatist was addressing the meeting. Immediately then a policeman passed the word that the meeting was to be stopped as Section 144. I.P.C. had been pdomulgated. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad said: "I stand here to break the provisions of the law. I court imprisonment." Two or three policemen caught hold of him and dragged him away. Some one began reciting the Quran, Mr. Phailbus came up and said: "Please stop all this." The Chairman of this meeting Mr. Lal Din Qaiser reminded Mr. Phailbus that the Quran was being recited and that he should keep silent, whereupon M. Phailbus refrained from interfering till the Quran had been recited. He again asked everyone to disperse and requested Mr. Qaiser to give an order in his capacity as the President. The President said, "My ruling is that the proceedings will continue till we are arrested." Crowds shouted: "We won't go; come what may. Take us to the jail; that is what we are here for." Mr. Ilam Din, Maulana Akhtar Ali, Mr. Miraj Din and several others spoke in defiance of the orders of the Magistrate and were hurriedly got hold of by policemen and taken away. When these arrests were being made Maulana Zafar Ali said. "Why don't you arrest me? I am responsible for this. Why don't you strike at the root?" The Maulana also was then arrested.

SPEAKER ATTACKED.

Maulana Akhtar Ali then tried to speak, but he was attacked and severely hit by a Sikh policeman and taken away.

All this was going on in darkness. The D.C. himself helped to arrest at least one person though it is possible that some one else was mistaken for him. The Police charged the crowds with batons. Mounted police rode through those squatting on the ground and scores of people were seriously hurt. In the darkness one could hear the cries of the people "We are here to be arrested. Take us away." But the police charged on the people, beat them, rode through them knocking down several, but refusing to make any more arrests.

Finally the garden was cleared of the people. Maulana Zafar Ali, Maulana Akhtar Ali, Lal Din Qaisar, and Mr. Ilam Din were taken under police custody to the Kotwali, where Mr. Ilam Din was actually put in the lock up.

In the Kotwali, the D.C. said; "Maulana Zafar Ali I remind you that you have broken the law of the country." The Maulana said: "Mr. Ogilvie! I remind you that I am following a greater and a nobler law than the one you want to inflict upon me. I obey no law but that of Islam and my honour, Mr. Ogilvie said: "You will have to undergo imprisonment." Everyone said. "That is what we are here for."

Finally a request was made by the authorities that they should give a bond that they would keep the peace. But every one refused. Some police officers coaxed and cajoled them but they gave an unequivocal "No". Then the authorities expressed a desire "that the prisoners" should apologise. A roar of laughter greeted the suggestion. After a very long conference the authorities thinking that discretion is the better part of valour let out every one at about 2 o'clock.

BERAR LAND REVENUE BILL

INDIA GOVERNMENT TO OVER-RIDE?

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 7.

It is understood that the Berar Land Revenue Bill which was passed by the Berar Legislative Committee in 1925 and which has been lying with the Government of India has been returned to the C .P. Government—for what action it is not known. Repeated inquiries have been made through the press in Berar as to why no action has yet been taken with regard to the Bill and why enhanced revenue assessments are being levied on the agricultural lands in Berar despite the recommendations of the Berar Legislative Committee. It is understood that the Government of India has declined to accord its sanction to almost all the sections of the Bill and even overridden most of the recommendations of the C. P. Government. It is expected that the Berar members will direct a volley of questions in the ensuing sessions which begins from August 4, with a view to elicit definite information and force the Government to convene at an early date a meeting of the Berar Legislative Committee.

FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL MINING UNIONS.

INAUGURATION CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 7.

New miners' called "Federation of Industrial Mining Unions", namely the nonpolitical trade unions that sprang up in the Coalfields after last year's stoppage, was inaugurated at the Conference of the delegates in London this evening presided over by Mr. George Spencer M.P., leader of the first breakaway from the Miners' Federation in Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Spencer stated that the new federation had over 60,000 paying members and that it sought to return to the policy persued by Trade Unionism before thecommunists got hold of it.—Reuter's Special.

DEPORTATION FOR KEEPING CHARAS.

INDIANS CONVICTED IN LONDON

LONDON, July 7.

Three Indians were found guilty by military authority of smuggling charas from India and they will be deported to India to-morrow. This is a sequel the to local C. I. D.'s raid on Indian quarters in Air Force Hospital, when 60 tolas of charas were found in their possession. The names of the three Indians are: Sher Ali, Dhobie, Subhan Juman, store-keeper, and Munshi Ram, servant. Cook Tilak Dhari, a native of Khoeba in Bundhel Khand was arrested on a charge of possessing a gear of charas in the Works and Buildings Department quarters and he has been sentenced by the Magistrate to 3 months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200.—Reuter's Special.

Houses, Merchandise and Mills

Are Insured Against Fire.

You have at your disposal the advice and experience of

Indian Insurance Companies.

CAT EATING ITS OWN KITTENS

GOVT'S. POLICY TOWARDS LOCAL BODIES.

'LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IS A MYTH"

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel delivered the following presidential address at the time of the Gujarat Provincial Local Bodies' Conference held in the Surat Municipal Hall on Wednesday:—

It is said in season and out of season the municipal franchise has been extended; that the proportion of the elected members has increased, that women have got their place in municipal councils, that a separate electoral has been formed for the suppressed classes; that the Local Bodies have obtained the right of electing their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents, that outside interference has been largely removed, and that many such improvements have been made under the regime of the minister of Local Self-Government. We may grant all this. But so long as the principal problem, viz., the improvement of finances, remains unsolved, I am afraid, it is all like decorating the dead.

MEANS CURTAILED.

There is a general awakening among the people all over the country. They demand greater services and better conditions and with wider popular representation in the Local Bodies their expectations are but natural. But we find that the means of the Local Bodies to meet the increased wants of the people have been curtailed under the reforms instead of being increased. Almost all of the 157 municipalities of the Presidency are labouring under great financial strains. From the reports of these municipalities it will be seen that there is a universal cry for wholesome and plentiful water supply, efficient drainage, the opening up of congested and insanitary localities, good roads, Hygienic school buildings with adequate play grounds, improved conservancy arrangements, municipal office buildings, dispensary buildings, markets, Slaughter Houses etc, where as municipalities can do little towards meeting the cry for want of funds. The Government themselves admit this fact in their review of the reports: "On municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1924-25" and say that the municipalities have themselves to blame for this state of affairs. Some municipalities are so hard-pressed that they are unable to pay for months, even the salaries of teachers in their schools.

Local Boards are in a sadder plight still. Their only source of income is Local Fund Cess, while their responsibilities have been greatly increased. In pre-reform days the Government had discontinued the toll on the Local Board roads taking into consideration the hardships it entailed on the cultivators, and as it did not proportionately increase the income of the Boards, since the transfer of Local Self-Government to popular control, the reform regime, the Government have encouraged the resumption of tolls everywhere. Besides when the Local Boards can hardly afford to look after the upkeep of their own roads, the Government is considering the question of transferring to these bodies even some of the Provincial roads. Under the new Primary Education Act, they have been saddled with additional burdens. Most of the District Boards in Gujarat have refused to accept these fresh responsibilities. In the tussle between the District Boards and the Education Department as regards the financial liability, salaries of some of the poor teachers are in arrears for the last eight or ten months. Nobody is concerned as to how they are to maintain themselves. The teachers in their turn ceased to dream about the Sathe Parsnipye Scheme and have now commenced waiting upon the Educational Inspector and the President of the Local Boards to 'try and get their arrears of salaries. The problem of the Local Bodies therefore is one of the finances and finances alone, and it has attained such a serious magnitude only after the inauguraion of the Reforms. Formerly the responsibilities of the Local Bodies were comparatively much lesser. And the Government control being greater, the Local officials as well as the Government were sympathetically inclined. The people considered them mainly responsible besides the Government used to give financial aid in all important schemes such as water supply, drainage, conservancy, school and other public buildings and all such schemes of public utility. All such aids has been stopped after the Reforms.

AHMEDABAD EXPERIENCE.

I may narrate here our own experience in the Ahmedabad Municipality. We have raised a loan of Rs. 45 lacs for a scheme of the improvement of water supply and extension of underground drainage with the Government sanction. In accordance with the declared policy of the Government of India,—according to their own resolution Government is bound to contribute half the amount. But our application for the grant is still lying with the Government these four years. The Government constructed the Lloyd Bridge in Poona at the expense of 16 lacs as part of the Bhamburda Town-Planning Scheme even before the scheme was drafted and sanctioned. The Ahmedabad Municipality drafted and submitted a similar scheme called the Ellis Bridge Town-Planning Scheme and applied to Government to sanction the construction of a bridge on the Sabarmati on similar terms. This application too has met with a similar fate and is lying with the Government for the last two years. We have, during the last three years, executed many big works, such as construction of Municipal Offices, Storm Water Drains, Laboratory, Meat Market, Vegetable Market, School Buildings, Town-Planning Schemes etc. at the expense of lacs of rupees, but have not received a farthing from the Government, nor is there any hope for it in the future. And this is not all. The Government is imitating the hungry cat devouring her own kittens and is now seeking in every department to squeeze if they can, the Local Bodies. The latter therefore have always to be on the alert against this policy of Government. The Government managed to get the Municipality's water supplied to the Ahmedabad Cantonment nearly gratis for about 25 years. We were given to understand that there was a 30 year's agreement to that effect. Only 0-2-6 per thousand gallons were paid, whereas the tax-payer at whose cost this water was supplied had to pay annas eight for the same quantity. And for this tax the Government sanction had to be obtained. When we learnt that the 30 year's agreement was a myth and that the Government's own Legal Remembrancer had opined that no such agreement can be legally entered into, we demanded 3 year's money at the rate charged in the city. The Government would not listen and we had to serve them with a notice to the effect that the supply to the Cantonment will be cut off. The Government then paid up the amount under protest and fought a suit for refund against us involving both parties into unnecessary expenditure. The Government, of course, lost the suit.

The Minister for Local Self-Government hold the Meston award wholly responsible for these state of circumstances, while the public blame the Government for their "Back Bay" folly indulged in at the cost of the tax payer's hard earned money. It is difficult to say when the Government will be able to come out of the whirl pools of the Sukkar Barages and Back Bays and restore the Province to its normal financial state.

Many of you will go to Poona next week to attend the Second Presidency Conference. I should strongly recommend you to insist upon coming to the clearest understanding of our position on this question of finance without any reservations and without any camouflage. Let us know where we stand. Let the Government make it clear whether we can depend upon them for help in the near future. It would be wrong to entertain false hopes, relying upon the sweet words of the Government. It would only lead us away from the path of our duty. Where is the point in inviting persons from great distances, leaving aside their important duties and making the Bodies concerned incur travelling and other expenses merely to make empty speeches, and exchange compliments. I would suggest here some practical demands to serve as a test for the Poona Conference.

PRACTICAL DEMANDS.

1. In congested cities all the city survey plots belonging to Government and not required for public purposes should be transferred to the respective Local Bodies within whose limits they are situated.

2. That looking to the urgent necessity of improving the finances of local bodies, Government should be requested to transfer non-agricultural revenue of the local area concerned for meeting the initial cost of Town-Planning Scheme by the Local Authorities and for meeting the recurring cost of interest and Sinking Fund of loans raised for the development purposes.

3. That the proceeds of the entertainment tax received within the limits of the local bodies should be handed over to the local bodies concerned for educational purposes.

4. Taking into consideration the fact that not even a single resolution passed at the Conference of the Local Bodies held at Poona has been given effect to and the fact that it is not known whether any attempts have yet been made in that direction, it is necessary that these points should be made clear at the next conference.

Besides these I would place before the Conference the following suggestions to enable the local bodies to increase the sources of their revenue without asking for financial help from Government but making certain modification in the Act.

1. That Government should be moved to undertake early legislation empowering the local bodies to levy fees from persons exhibiting advertisements and sign-boards on public streets, and from hawkers licensed to sell articles on public streets.

2. That steps should be taken to amend the City Municipalities Act XVIII of 1925, empowering a Municipal Borough to regulate private markets and private shops for the sale of food stuffs of every kind by means of licenses with the consequent power to impose fees on licenses of such markets or shops.

The Government is never tired of harping upon their financial stringency but is always equally loath to curtail expenses of their own upkeep though it is possible to do so in various directions—for instance where is the point in maintaining an army of educational inspectors, Deputy Inspectors with all the paraphernalia of their offices, when education has been transferred to Local Bodies. Even the Director's office can be done away with without any harm. The public would be justified in calling in to question the utility of an office which cannot issue a report of its administration for two years. The Government do not like the people conducting their own education and though they are unable to shoulder the responsibility they would not relax their control much less give it up.

OUR VILLAGES.

Our villages are in no better condition. Enter any village and you will find heaps of manure all round. Round about the village tank the locality presents an appearance of public privies and the surrounding or the village well are all dirty and muddy. In these state of affairs I consider it a sin to sit with folded hands and do nothing till Government comes to our help. The recent instance before us will give us an idea as to grave danger involved in relying upon Government help in such matters. In the Central Division, thousands of people died of cholera. Government could do nothing to prevent this. If such a thing had happened in any of the cantonment areas all available resources of Government would have been instantaniously placed at its disposal in no time. I am therefore firmly of opinion we must face facts and shoulder the responsibility without waiting for Government aid. Government can easily find money if it is needed for its own purpose but it wont do so for you.

There is friction between the various Talukas and the Local Boards and I don't know in what respects the Act requires to be amended in this respect but the delegates of these bodies who have attended this conference, will give a real idea of it. The village Panchayat Act has been in operation since long, still nobody knows about its existence in the whole of Ahmedabad District. The same is the state in almost the whole of Gujarat. The chief reason for this is that they have neither the means nor the the power to do anything. In this connection a committee was appointed and that committee had submitted its report suggesting some improvements a year and a half ago, but nothing has been known as to what happened to these recommendations.

Gentlemen, you who are working in the cause of Local Self-Government are passing through a very critical period. The usual Government aid has ceased on one side and on the other the people are indifferent to their civic duties and responsibilities. There is uncommon depression in trade and industry. People are growing under the burdens of Imperial and Provincial taxation. In addition to this the Local Bodies have imposed their own taxexs and there is no margin left for additional taxation. It is not now possible to serve in these bodies in the spare evening hours as before and those who conscientiously serve these bodies have to devote their full time. They cannot afford to go to hill stations for rest or enjoyment. In spite of all these they must be prepared for being abused. You have to make your way through these difficulties. God may give you strength to do so.

FROM "LOWER" TO "UPPER" HOUSE.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE AKRAM HUSSEIN

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood that Prince Akram Hussain has resigned his nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and he will be nominated to the Council of State in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Maharaja of Burdwan. There will thus be two nominated seats to be filled in the Assembly, one being the seat of Prince Akram Hussain and the other being the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Raja of Jehangirabad.—A. P.

INDIA'S LABOUR DELEGATE.

MR. GIRI BUSY MEETING TRADE UNIONISTS.

GERMAN WORKERS' HEARTY WELCOME.

BERLIN, June 23.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian Workers' delegate at the recent International Labour Conference visited Germany where he was given a hearty welcome by the Railway Workers' organisations and General Trade Union Federation of all workers. They took him round all their offices and he found that there were some aspects of German organisation which could be usefully imbibed into those of India.

After leaving Germany, Mr. Giri visited Amsterdam where he was the guest of the International Transport Workers' Federation. He had a conferene with the leading International workers and exchanged notes with them on various matters of trade unionism.

Mr. Giri will proceed to London and Paris to meet the trade unionists there by previous arrangement, and hopes to embark for home by s.s. "Rampura," sailing from Marseilles on the 1st July and arriving at Bombay on the 14th July. —Free Press. (By Mail.)

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

PREMIER RECEIVES DELEGATES.

LONDON, July 7.

The Imperial Education Conference adopted to-day the vasious committee reports providing that the movement of teachers between the parts of the Empire should be facilitated and that the education departments throughout the Empire should reciprocally arrange for counting such teaching service for superannuation and salary increments that definite standards would be created by which Education departments might assess the value of certificates granted in other parts of the Empire with a view to the general recognition of the certificate complying with these standards.

The Prime Minister to-day received the delegates to the Education Conference.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LONDON SOCIETY.

LONDON, July 7.

"There are still some millions of slaves", declared Mr. Charles Roberts, president of the Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society at its annual meeting in London.

He referred to the liberation of between six to eight thousand slaves in Burma and the abolition of slavery in Nepal, but declared that in other parts of the world, such as Abyssinia, strenuous efforts would have to be made to achieve something.—Reuter's Special.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL

REINTRODUCED IN LORDS.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor re-introduced the Judicial Committee Bill.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN!

Does not your fortune depend upon Healthy Family?

THEN

Don't neglect the health of

YOUR WIFE.

Make close inquiry and you will find—

Your wife has some sort of Internal Sufferings.

IF SO

WITHOUT WASTING TIME.—

Ask for a Bottle of

"HEMO-ODINE"

Which will last for a month and will cost you Rupees Five (Post Free)

Specially Recommended for Ladies

Having no issue, or miscarriage.

Instructions with Bottles.

HEMANT CHEMICAL WORKS,

Dadar, Bombay 14.

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION OVER SIND.

SIMLA, July 8.

The Punjab depression is deepened over Sind. The monsoon is vigorous over practically the whole of Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Kumaon, the Punjab Hills, the Punjab East and North Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, West Konkan and local in Bengal, United Provinces, West Rajputana, East Central Provinces, East Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Coorg, Malabar, and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Southwest Kashmir and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Akyab and Myitkyina one; Gauhati one and a half; Shillong three; Cherrapunj twelve; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong two; Berhampore one; Bogra and Dinajpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri three; Darjeeling two; Sambalpur, Ranchi and Hazaribagh one; Purnea two; Patna three; Allahabad and Cawnpore four; Bahari and Mukteshar one; Mussoree three; Ambala two; Lahore and Simla three quarters; Kotah one and a half; Mount Abu three; Deesa three quarters; Bhuj a half; Surat and Ahmedabad one; Indore one and a half; Nowgong and Sutna two; Nagpur three quarters; Jagdalpur one; and Ratnagiri Mormugao and Mangalore two.

Forecast:—An increase in Kashmir, the Punjab and Burma and a decrease in Bihar and Orissa and East United Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—A slight earthquake shock at its origin about eight hundred miles away was recordeed by the Simla Seismographs at one hour and forty minutes on Friday the 8th July.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

8th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point —	0.17	42.67	28 90	20 96
Fort	0.70	47.71	30 08	26 81
J. J. Hospital ..	0.23	38.53	29 70	26 01

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0 25 inch of rain, Multan 0·30", Lahore 0.84 inch, Ambala 1.75", Hissar 0.47" and Delhi 0.36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is gengraily more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north and east Punjab and higher in the southwest; the minimum was below normal throughout the Province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.46" of rain, Jhansi 0.11", Cawnpore 4.35" and Allahabad 3.74". Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1·54" of rain and Mount Abu 3.11". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and heavily clouded over Rajputana. The air is locally more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature was generally below normal in Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj had 0.66" of rain, Rajkot 0·36", Surat 1.23", Ahmedabad 1.15", Deesa 0.69", Neemuch 0·13" and Indore 1.46". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.35" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.23", Khandwa 0.17", Akola 0.18", Amraoti 0·16" and Nagpur 0.77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the north of the area. Maximum temperature was below normal; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.17" of rain, Ratnagiri 1·81", Marmagao 2.27" and Karwar 4.73". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal in the south of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.1 (normal) and a minimum of 79deg.4 (1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.10" of rain, Belgaum 0.55" and Aurangabad 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been weak in the interior of the Peninsula but has been vigorous elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Malabar, and local in east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 2.27" at Mangalore, 0·14" at Calicut, 0.41" at Masulipatam and 0.11" at Madras.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is probable in Rajputana.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Saturday, the 8th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.23
Multan ..	0.30	0.51	—0.58
Rawalpindi ..	0.25	2·45	—1.26
Lahore ..	0.84	2.39	—0.51
Hissar ..	0.47	0.97	—1.55
Ambala ..	1.75	6.48	+0.54
Delhi ..	0.36	1.25	—3.93
Agra ..	0.06	1.33	—3.39
Mainpuri ..	0.46	3.19	—1.68
Jhansi ..	0.11	3.75	—3.76
Cawnpore ..	4.35	8.65	+3.31
Allahabad ..	3.74	9.05	+1.09
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.31
Karachi ..	0.03	1.06	—0.03
Bikaner ..	..	0.73	—1.41
Ajmer ..	..	1.54	—2.38
Jaipur ..	0.04	0.70	—3.56
Kotah ..	1.54	3.25	—1.94
Mount Abu ..	3.11	9.79	—0.31
Bhuj ..	0.66	3.46	+0.13
Dwarka ..			
Veraval ..	0.09	5.90	+0.14
Rajkot ..	0.36	6.65	+0.09
Bhavnagar Para..	..	5.03	—0.90
Surat ..	1.23	15.31	+2.94
Ahmedabad ..	1.15	11.50	+4.60
Deesa ..	0.69	4.82	+0.66
Neemuch ..	0.13	3.22	—3.12
Indore ..	1.46	6.70	—1.48
Jubbulpore ..	0.08	6.57	—5.10
Saugor ..	0.35	6.31	—3.28
Hoshangabad ..	0.23	6.16	—3.12
Khandwa ..	0.17	9.74	+2.34
Akola ..	0.18	8.98	+1.88
Amraoti ..	0.16	16.08	+7.50
Nagpur ..	0.77	26.05	+7.90
Chanda ..			
Raipur ..	0.02	10.14	—2.15
Bombay ..	0.17	42.67	+17.09
Ratnagiri ..	1.81	38.15	—0.20
Marmagoa ..	2.27	36.23	—1.65
Karwar ..	4.73	?	?
Malegaon ..	0.03	9 22	+3.67
Ahmednagar ..	..	7.09	+1.52
Poona ..	..	7.90	+1.63
Sholapur ..	..	6.49	+0.68
Bijapur ..	0.10	3.89	+0.01
Belgaum ..	0.55	10.93	—1.29
Aurangabad ..	0.16	13.92	+7.19
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	13.99	+6.24
Hyderabad ..	..	8.27	+2.31
Mangalore ..	2.27	62.38	+14.07
Calicut ..	0.14	44.66	+2.14
Cochin ..	0.04	35.07	—0.43
Trivandrum ..	..	14.96	—0.67
Colombo ..	..	10.53	+1.55
Masulipatam ..	0.41	7.07	+1.00
Bellary ..	0.01	2.06	+0.40
Cuddapah ..	..	5.39	+1.44
Madras ..	0.11	4.43	+1.50
Bangalore ..	0.09	4.68	+0.29
Coimbatore ..	..	1.86	—0.15
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.07
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—0.77

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.718 inches (.036 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.672 inches (.053 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (10.2 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfal in 24 hours 0.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 42.74 inches.

AMERICAN SUGAR MARKETS.

The recent weakness shown by the market has been due principally to continued pressure of stale long liquidation and European hedge selling. Bullish confidence has been impaired not only by the failure of the domestic demand for raw and refined sugar to make any pronounced improvement, but also by the prospects that Cuban exports to Europe will fall below early expectations. European importers are receiving attractive offers of Java sugar owing to the fact that the requirements of China and Japan have been restricted by unfavourable political and financial developments, and in addition, present prospects are for a considerably larger European but sugar crop than last year. Statistically the situation is stronger, as is also the technical position, but for the time being we would restrict purchases to setebacho.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 8th July 27.

Description.	Spot prices. 7-7-27	30-6-27
Bengals F. G. ..	310	312
S/Punjab F. G. ..	306	308
Rajputana F. G. ..	310	312
Broach F. G. ..	335	342
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.	314	351
P/American F. G ..	343	350
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	337	344
Dholleras F. G. ..	333	340
Kalagin F. G. ..	336	343
Surat F, G. ..	399	407
Navsari F. G. ..	409	417
Oomra Fine ..	327	333
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	339	345
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	333	339
Khandesh F. G. ..	317	323
Muttia F. G. ..	314	320
Compta Gd. ..	362	367
Southerns Gd. ..		
Bijapore Gd. ..		
Bagalkote Gd. ..		
Tinnevellies G. D. ..		
Karungannies G. D. ..		
Cambodias Gd. ..		

Hedge Contracts	Futures. 7-7-27	30-6-27	S. rates 8-7-27
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	298	297	299
BroachJuly/Aug	334	339	335
Do April/May '28	344	347	345
Oomra F./July	324	328	326
Do Dec/Jan'28	323	329	328

Receipts for the week ending 7th July.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	2345	3039
Oomras	7274	3324
Dholleras	6415	1718
Broach	222	169
Southerns	11775	14429
Persians	56	..
Americans	20306	..
Egyptians	..	..
Other sorts	..	..
E. Africans	302	1633
Total	48725	24312

Exports for the week ending 7th July.

	Bales
United Kingdom	750
Continent	8703
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	737
Total	9990

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2104
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	18714
Total	20818

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th July.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2986465	3196724	3493479	3232951	3533156

Exports from 1st Sept. to 7th July.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	17971	47608
Continent	342 58	462992
China	173862	365623
Japan	1236014	1267758
Coast Ports	23020	22305
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	1793651	2167736

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	63813	148259	122194
Continent ..	577224	916920	637714
China ..	334490	234366	368732
Japan ..	1486142	12337 0	1666203
Coast Ports ..	21042	50189	47678
U. S. A. ..	9679		
Total	2496390	2583494	2841921 Bales

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 7th July 1927 — 1,43,835

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 7th July 1927 — 8,19,000

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th July 1927 — 6,36,445

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. '26 to 31st Aug. '27 (a)	3,26,150
American cotton arrived in Inda, 1st Sept '26 to 7th July '27 (b)	2,94,650
American cotton at sea for India (c)	27,550

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

July, 8

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 9
Apollo	„	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0 15 3
Phoenix	„	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Sprig (Balance) ..	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece.	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur ..	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla ..		8 2 0
1325 Morarj ..	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7 10 0
Hindustan ..	„	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent ..	„	2 4 0
Apollo David ..	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR RELIABLE JEWELLERY
Go to NAROTAMDAS BHAU, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565,
prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

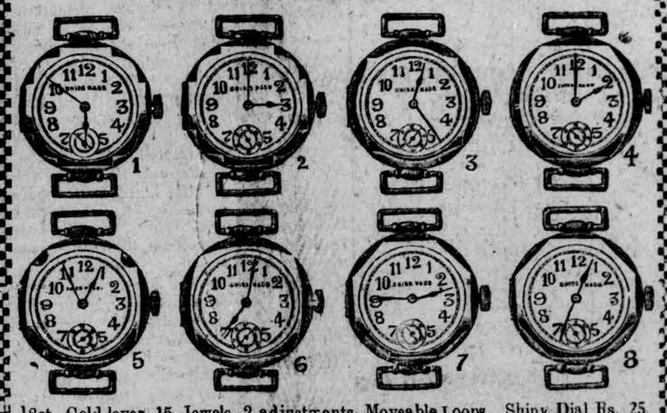
CRESCENT BALM.

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 21.

SENTA FOUR

New Office Model
Price Rs. 185/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.
3, Princess Street, BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!
MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
9ct. do. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18
WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX
L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flies, ants, etc.
Agents:—A.H. NASER & Co.
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

You Ought to Know.

Cocogem is pure. It is easily the finest vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India. It comes to you in hermetically sealed tins and cannot be contaminated or adulterated. No human hand touches Cocogem in the process of preparation, and it is made from the finest raw material.

Cocogem enables every housewife to have a pure cooking oil, which is economical and nutritious, always at hand. It is odourless and flavourless, and the most delicate foods cooked in Cocogem retain their own natural flavours.

We claim—and numerous unsolicited testimonials support our claim—that Cocogem is the best product that can be bought in India for cooking purposes.

Because you want purity, because you want cleanliness because you want delicious and digestible dishes, we have no hesitation in saying that Cocogem is indispensable to you for all cooking purposes.

Cocogem

for all good cooking.

Carries a guarantee
of
Purity & Wholesomeness.

A generous size sample tin of COCOGEM will be sent free on receipt of 4 annas to cover postage.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LIMITED,
TATAPURAM, P. O. COCHIN STATE, S. INDIA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Tennis Shirts! 3 for Rs. 7/2

Packing and Postage free

Kakomi fabrics defy the Dhobi

Kakomi Cawnpore

6 Shirts for Rs: 14/-

Superior looking, well cut and perfectly made, these shirts are the finest value in India

Mail your order to-day to:—

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)
CAWNPORE

E.140

The Right Baby Food

Only a mother can know the joy it gives to see her little one daily developing into a sturdy, healthy child. Mellin's is the Food that ensures this certain progress, because when mixed as directed it is *all* nourishment — the *right* food for every babe.

Send this advt. to Wilson Latham & Co. Ltd. Bombay for Free Sample and Booklet. Mention name of Paper.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists.

"WHO ARE THE KANCHOLES?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday, July 2nd, there has appeared an article entitled 'Who are the Kancholes over the nom-de-plume 'Truth' dated 14th June 1927. In this article, "Truth" finds fault with the statement made in the "Times of India" of June 7th under the heading 'Through Indian Eyes' namely, that 'the Pathare Prabhus disown the Kanchole Prabhus who claim to be an integral part of the mighty Prabhu clan.' "Truth's" objection is absolutely true. The Pathare Prabhus have not as a body after anything like a complete and unbiassed investigation disowned the Kanchole Prabhus who claim to be a part and parcel of the said community, though long separated from the main body owing to excommunication. "Truth," in his zeal to refute the attack made in the "Times of India" against the community, has made many mis-statements which it is necessary to refute in the interests of the Kanchole section of the P. P. Community.

"Truth" gives an extract from the opinion of an eminent Indian Counsel, to whom the Kancholes had submitted their question for opinion as a lawyer. The said extract is to the effect that at a meeting of the caste held in 1881, it was resolved that the application then submitted to the caste for re-admission 'was refused in the absence of any evidence in support of the allegation contained in the application.' "Truth" infers from this statement that 'the Kancholes lost their case.' This is far from truth. "Truth" has deliberately omitted to mention the fact stated by the Counsel that 'the application was refused pending further positive proofs,' which words appear in the original draft of the minutes of the Caste meeting of 1881.

Again 'Truth' has stated that "a sentiment similar to the one, namely, that 'the Pathare Prabhus disown the Kanchole Prabhus' has been put into the mouth of the eminent counsel (referred to above) and also into the mouth of a distinguished Indian Editor' ". This statement is as scandalous as it is false, and merits its own condemnation. The writer under an assumed name of 'Truth,' for he has no courage to disclose his identity, has told a positive 'untruth.'

It is no doubt true that the Kancholes renewed their application for re-admission in 1921, and that the community appointed a Commission to investigate their claim. Here 'Truth' gives a distorted version of the said inquiry and the result thereof. It is not true that 'the Kancholes withdrew their application, offering to submit the dispute to the arbitration of His Holiness the Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti.' The fact is that the petitioners finding that the appointment of the Commission had given rise to a considerable amount of embittered and factious feeling in the community, a large number of whom being of opinion that the result of the enquiry, favourable or otherwise, would lead to discord and breach of peace in the community, sent a letter of withdrawal to the Commission, suggesting that instead of the Commission trying the issues in the then perturbed state of feeling to the community, it would be better if the community agreed to refer the question to the high and unimpeachable authority of the Jagad-guru, Shree Shankaracharya, whose decision, they hoped, was more likely to be regarded as satisfactory than the report of the said Commission mostly consisting of laymen. It must be observed that no particular Shankaracharya was mentioned. The community was at liberty to appoint any Shankaracharya it chose. The Commission, however, did not refer the said letter of withdrawal and the suggestion contained there in to the community by which it had been appointed, but, instead, dissolved itself 'suomoto,' leaving the petitioners in the lurch. It was then that the Kancholes submitted all their evidence to Dr. Kurtakoti for his individual opinion. It is wrong to say that the question was referred by the Kancholes to the arbitration of Dr. Kurtakoti. Any man with a modicum of common sense will admit that arbitration is always two-sided and not one-sided as wrongly reported by 'Truth' It is true that Dr. Kurtakoti called a conference of some members of the Community, at which the members present requested Dr. Kurtakoti not to interfere in the matter, as the community was still prepared to investigate the question once more. Some members of the community had gone the length of writing insulting letters to say that they did not recognise the Shankaracharya at all. Dr. Kurtakoti, finding what little recognition he had received at the hands of certain members, and also finding that the Community was willing to hear the Kanchole once more, naturally declined to interfere and there the matter ended. It is absolutely untrue on the part of 'Truth' to say 'that Dr. Kurtakoti immediately directed the Kanchole Prabhus to seek redress through the Commission which was available'. Nothing can be more untrue than this statement. As a matter of fact the Commission did not exist at the time of the Conference, for it had been dissolved long before.

'Truth' quotes the opinion of one Mr. Namdeo Narayan Talpade to the effect that he had no knowledge how 'the Kancholes got themselves married.' This opinion in no way effects the status of the Kancholes. It shows Mr. Namdeo's ignorance and nothing more. 'Truth' purposely omits to mention the instances of several elderly leading and influential members of the Community, who lived as neighbours of the Kancholes and knew them intimately, and who have given their written testimony that the Kancholes are beyond doubt Pathare Prabhus and have maintained their purity of blood as Pathare Prabhus.

Thus, on the whole, it is very discreditable on the incorrect part of 'Truth' whose identity I know to have made recklessly statements in his article which should have appeared over the nom-de plume 'Untruth' rather than 'Truth.'

There is not a shadow of doubt that the Kancholes are Pathare Prabhus and this fact is amply borne out by the testimony of the eminent Indian Counsel of the High Court of Bombay referred to by "Truth." The said Counsel has carefully gone into the voluminous evidence placed before him and given his opinion in the most unmistakable terms as follows:—

1. The Kancholes have sufficient evidence in proof of their contention that they were at one time Pathare Prabus.
2. They have maintained their purity in tact or in sufficient degree to be allowed re-admission, and
3. There is sufficient evidence at least to raise a legal presumption in favour of their contention asking for re-admission.

Copies of the Counsel's opinion which is full, embracing all controversial points can be had from the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

L.B. NAYAK.

341, Thakurdwar, July 6.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL & SOUTHERN DIVISION

INFECTION SPREADS.

During the week ending 2nd July there were in all 750 attacks and 279 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 499 and 208 in the preceding week. Forty more villages are reported to be newly infected.

In the Satara District there were 257 attacks and 123 deaths against 265 and 117 last week. Walwa taluka reported 55 attacks and 29 deaths: Tasgaon 99 attacks and 58 deaths: Satara taluka 1 attack and 1 death: Shirala Peta 31 attacks and 11 deaths: Karad 34 attacks and 14 deaths: Khanapur 20 attacks and 8 deaths: Koregaon 8 attacks and 2 deaths: Khatao 6 attacks, and Man 2 attacks.

Poona District reported 96 attacks and 25 deaths against 58 and 24 last week.

In the Sholapur District there were 371 attacks and 122 deaths against 159 and 62 last week. Sholapur taluka returned 30 attacks and 6 deaths.

Ahmednagar District returned 19 attacks and 5 deaths against 17 and 5 last week.

Ratnagiri District has also begun to report cases, 7 attacks and 4 deaths have so far been returned. Aundh State reports 11 attacks and 4 deaths.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The returns for the Southern Registration District for the week ending 5th July show that there were 459 attacks and 197 deaths against 574 attacks and 255 deaths in the preceding week. Belgaum District was responsible for 319 attacks and 139 deaths against 372 and 162 last week.

In the Dharwar District there were 61 attacks and 27 deaths against 90 and 53 last week.

Bijapur District returned 79 attacks and 31 deaths against 112 and 40 last week.

Kanara District returned no cases or deaths.

The Assistant Director of Public Health reports that various anti-cholera measures are being continued unabated. The figures so far available show that over 4,147 anti-cholera inoculations were done during the previous week. Of these 1000 were at Gokak town and over 1,300 at Nipani.

INDIAN STATES.

Kolhapur State recorded 430 attacks and 185 deaths against 390 and 209 last week. In the Kolhapur City there were 46 attacks and 36 deaths. Sangli State reports 34 attacks and 16 deaths: Sangli town 6 attacks and 15 deaths: Miraj Senior 50 attacks and 12 deaths: Kurundwad Senior 10 attacks and 4 deaths: Kurundwad Junior 17 attacks and 6 deaths: Jamkhandi 20 attacks and 11 deaths and Jath 24 attacks and 9 deaths.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that Mr. Ginwalla, the popular Labour leader, proposes to move in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Concil a resolution requesting Government to appoint, at an early date, a Committee, with non-official majority, of members of the Council to inquire into the question of unemployment in the Presidency in general and in the city of Bombay in particular and to suggest ways and means for meeting the problem. In view of the ever-growing unemployment in the city of Bombay which is now an established fact, especially amongst middle classes, it is to be hoped that Mr. Ginwalla's resolution will get all the support from the non-official elected members of the Council. In this connection, I have to point out that the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay had instituted an inquiry about eight months ago, to inquire into the question of middle-class unemployment in the city of Bombay. So far as I tm aware the Labour Department have not published the result of their inquiry. It is undoubtedly high time, the Labour Department published the findings of the inquiry instituted by them in the month of November 1926. Yours etc.

INQUISITIVE.

Bombay, July 7.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS

The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002—E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

23,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

Sole Wholesale Agents:—

MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES.
"CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE

Rheumatism

Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds.

De WITT'S

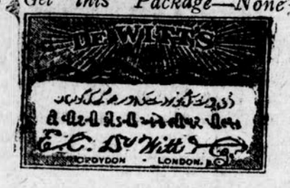
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics



Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

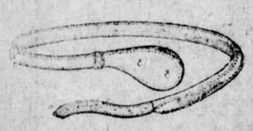
TRY IT

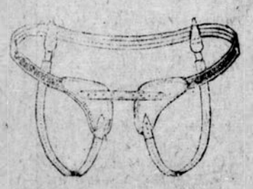
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

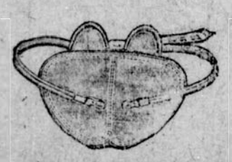
JOHN CRABBIE & COY. LTD.,
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

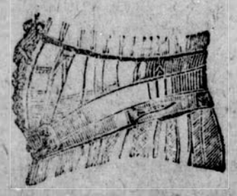
CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.









POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

CATTLE-LIFTING IN SIND.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

In January 1926 the Government of Bombay, appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to ascertain the causes of the evil of cattle theft prevailed in Sind and suggest such remedies as appeared possible.

The Committee have now submitted their report. The Report describes the extent and the causes of the evil of cattle-lifting.

"Some idea of the extent to which cattle-lifting prevails in Sind may be gleaned from the following figures," observe the Committee. "In 1925 over 1,800 thefts of cattle were reported to the police, involving property worth more than Rs. 2,30,000; in the preceding year reported cattle thefts numbered 2,003, the value of the stolen property being Rs. 2,16,000. Now in the general opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before us, not more than 10 per cent. or thereabouts of actual thefts are reported to the police: therefore the true extent of the evil will be ascertained by multiplying the above figures by ten. That is to say, according to a very moderate estimate some 20,000 thefts of cattle are committed every year in Sind, and live-stock worth considerably more than twenty lakhs of rupees is annually lost by the public. The magnitude of this loss affords, we think, full justification for any expenditure which proposals tending to reduce it may involve."

The Committee ascribe the existence of cattle theft to economic, geographical, social and administrative causes.

SOCIAL CAUSES.

Among the social causes mentioned by the Committee are included:—(1) The slovenly habits of cattle-owners who allow their animals to graze during the day time unattended, or in charge only of a small boy, and pen them insecurely at night; (2) The laxity of public opinion which so far from abhorring the crime of cattle-lifting, regards the successful thief with something approaching admiration and is reluctant to assist the police in affecting his arrest; (3) Akin to this is the attitude of many zamindars, who think their prestige is enhanced by the influence they are able to exert upon badmashes, and feel obliged to keep a few thieves among their followers for their own safety and also for the purpose of harassing a neighbour in the event of a quarrel; (4) The low standard of education among the poorer classes; and (5) The existence of the patharidar.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee have made a number of recommendations for paralysing the activities of the patharidar. They recommend the creation of a small force of police to collect information and evidence throughout the Province regarding thieves, receivers and disposers of stolen cattle, to ascertain the lines of communication existing between the various patharis and the particular connections existing between their gangs and to take appropriate action in co-operation with the district police. The Committee suggest the maintenance of history sheets for patharidars and selected bad characters, while urging the abandonment of the wholesale resort to proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, against insignificant "haris."

It is proposed that Patharidars' gangs should be notified under the Criminal Tribes Act and cattle theft be included in the schedule to the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Committee lay stress on the importance of voluntary tattooing and registration of sales of cattle. After carefully considering the arguments for and against branding and registration of sales they have come to the conclusion that the measure should be given a fair trial.

NON-OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The non-official members make a separate set of recommendations many of which are on the same lines as those mentioned above. They include (1) The stoppage of all "rasai" by the Police; (2) The granting of rewards for honesty and the infliction of condign punishments for bribery and corruption; (3) The amendment of the law relating to bribes so as to afford greater protection to the bribe-giver in order to facilitate prosecutions against bribetakers; and (4) Compulsory tatooing and registration of cattle.

The various recommendations are under the consideration of Government, but while publishing the report Government make it clearly known that they entirely dissent from the opinion expressed in the minutes recorded by some of the members of the Committee that corruption of the Police and "rasai" are the two chief causes of the prevalence of cattle theft in Sind.

High Class 22 carat Rolled Gold wrist watch for Rs. 10

Newly imported Coin shape. Smaller in size and handy to wear. Best bridge movement. Guaranteed for 10 years. Given with a silk strap free. Write Now :—

S. WATCH COY. P. B. 17, Madras.

Dependable as a Trusted Friend

Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are like dependable friends. They can be relied upon always.

This unfailing service continues day in and day out until total mileage is often several times the average figure, while maintenance costs remain surprisingly low.

For 12 years the policy of constant improvements has been rigidly followed. The product has grown better and better —each year more beautiful, more comfortable, more gratifying in service.

But dependability is always the first consideration. That explains why each year Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have mounted to new high sales records until in 1926, 331,000 of these dependable vehicles passed into the hands of enthusiastic owners.

Touring Car	..	Rs. 3,750;
Special Touring Car	..	,, 3,950;
Sedan	..	,, 4,500;

Delivered Bombay.

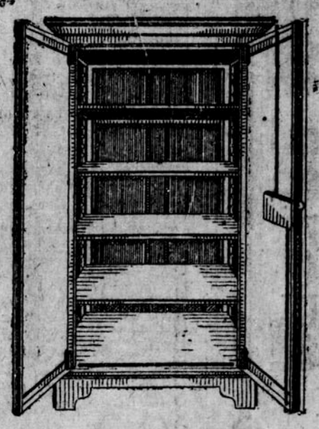
Sole Agents :—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.

16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Branches : AT LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

GODREJ'S PATENT STEEL CABINETS.



FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE.

GO TO
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.
'Phone No. 42,265.

For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)

Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).

Steel Shelving (single orders go into rupees tens of thousand.)

CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

SHOW-ROOM :—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalvadi.

'Phone No. 22110.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A copy of "Riddles with Solutions" or "Witty Sayings" or "Inspiring Quotations" will be sent absolutely FREE, Postage paid, on your furnishing us names and addresses of six of your friends who are interested to read Industrial publications.

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPOT,
Block D, Keshab Bhavan, CALCUTTA.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros.

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Branch at :—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5: Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., S, E, Beadon Street, Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester and Glasgow, &c., &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO:—

A. & P. Steven Ltd.,

GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.

Engineers and IronFounders,

Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY?

Primaphone Electric Models equipped with Patent Motophone Electric Motor will save you any amount of worry and trouble of winding your Gramophones after every second and third Tune, and will make you enjoy your Dances without any worry and interruption and Cheer your Dull Evenings at Home.

Have one immediately.

Prices to suit all Pockets.

Illustrated Catalogues on Request.

Sole Distributors.

BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY,

520-522, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFI CURE FOR

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Ænasthetic, Para or mixed, or due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specific including those for fumigation and bat for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states :—She says she hopeful of a complete recovery. P Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada :—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, interna and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay —Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri :—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair :—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind :—Leucoderma specific very useful

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel. Add* CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd., BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price as per fourteen.

KARNIK & Co. BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

HAMMOND'S SPARKLING DISPLAY

ROOT TO LEAVE WORCESTERSHIRE

LONDON, July 6.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches that began to-day:—

Gentlemen versus Players at the Oval.—Players 424, for nine (Mead 54, Hendren 150).

Lancashire versus Leicestershire, at Manchester.—Leicester 274 for seven (Berry 71, Astill 58).

Essex versus Somerset at Colchester.—Essex 139. Somerset 76 for two.

Kent versus Gloucestershire at Dover.—Gloucester 255 (Hammond 123, completing 2,000 runs for the season, Neale 50, Freeman six for 84).

Derbyshire versus Worcestershire at Chesterfield.—Derby 190, (Slater 69, Rogers four for 12). Worcester 84 for three.

Yorkshire versus Glamorgan at Harrogate.—Glamorgan 138, (Macaulay six for 52, Rhodes four for 44). Yorkshire 27 for one.

Northamptonshire versus Sussex at Northampton.—Sussex 298, (Tate 146). Northants 14 for two.

Oxford University versus Cambridge University.—Cambridge won by 116 runs. Cambridge 178, Oxford 149. Cambridge 349 for nine and declared (McCanlis four for 47), Oxford 262 (Holmes 113, Barber 62, Allom four for 60).

Notts versus New Zealanders at Nottingham.—New Zealanders 277 (Lowry 74, Page 71). Notts 70 for no wickets.

Oxford had 350 minutes, in which to get 379 runs to win. They lost Cazalet and Crawley before a single run had been scored, but then Holmes played a magnificent innings the feature of which was free driven and hitting to the leg. He scored 17 boundaries in a stay of two hours and a half. Barber who gave a chance before scoring was at the wickets two hours and 45 minutes, his chief hits being eight fours. Holmes was out at 184 for three, and Barber two runs later. Then, after that great effort, a dismal collapse followed.

The weather was dull at the Oval where 5,000 spectators had gathered to witness the match between gentlemen and players. Hendren was batting for three hours and thirty minutes, hitting 16 fours. Hammond gave a sparkling display for Gloucestershire his innings, which lasted three hours, being without a blemish. Sixteen hits to the boundary were included in his score of 123. Tate who also was at the wicket exactly three hours gave brilliant all-round display, hitting four sixes and 17 fours without giving a single chance.

Root, interviewed by "Reuter," neither confirmed nor denied the report of his leaving Worcestershire to accept the Lancashire League appointment on £600 a year. —"Reuter.

"YES, I WILL SHOW YOU."

EUROPEAN'S ALLEGED RUDENESS.

Mr. K. V. Menon an employee of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Ballard Estate, had filed information before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, charging one R. E. Popper, a European employed in the Havero Trading Co., Ltd., with assault.

Mr. Menon had alleged that on June 11 last at about 1 p.m. when he was going down the stairs from the second floor, the accused was coming up by the same staircase. When they came close to each other the accused gave him a violent push. When the complainant asked him to explain his conduct in very courteous terms, the accused caught hold of his (Menon's) coat collar and gave him two blows on his face saying "Yes, I will show you." He went away to his office after this.

The complainant lodged a complaint with the Palton Road police and got himself examined at the Hospital where he was sent by the police.

Mr. Menon alleged that two weeks prior to the assault incident, there was an altercation between him and the accused while both of them were going to their respective offices in the same lift. The accused had asked him to go out of the lift and go up in the second turn. The complainant, of course, did not agree to it and went up in the same turn with the accused. When the lift reached the second floor, the accused got out of the lift telling the complainant in an agitated mood "you will see, I will show you."

Concluding Mr. Menon prayed for process against the accused.

The case came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday, but was adjourned by consent of both the parties

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

(Continued from page 8.)

the leading line in the insurance department. As a matter of fact, many large cities are contemplating the introduction of laws to make motor owners insure compulsorily because of the frequent and serious accidents that are taking place. Apart from the question whether motor car insurance is made compulsory or not, there is the undoubted fact that a motor car owner at any moment will find himself in a serious accident, the ultimate result of which will perhaps be his ruin for ever, if he has not adequately protected himself with a comprehensive insurance policy.

The following points will emphasise the necessity of proper insurance protection before a motor car owner thinks of taking his car on the public road.

1. Traffic congestion. Thousands of motor cars and other heavy vehicles are taxing our city streets to their utmost capacity. Congestion on the streets greatly increases the chance of accidents.

2. Legal trouble. The person who is injured in a motor car accident is now fully alive to the fact that he can collect from the car owner damages. As has been mentioned above decrees for large sums—as much as Rs. 48,000—have been awarded.

2. Touring. Many car owners spend their week-ends and even their holidays by running their cars. An accident while touring may terminate the trip altogether unless the owner has the assurance that a strong insurance Company is at his back to pay any just claims brought against him.

4. Economy. It will cost more to engage a lawyer to defend you against a claim for damages than you would pay for a policy of an insurance company. The Company will not only defend you, but it will also pay the amount if a decree is passed against you.

5. Car can be freely used. Many an uninsured motorist will naturally hesitate to use his car in congested areas because of the possibility of an accident and with the probability of a claim. The motorist who is insured properly need have no such trepidation and consequently gets far far more value out of his car.

Buy the Best and the Cheapest

MARROTT'S WATERPROOFS ARE THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST IN INDIA.

THE "MOSES"

In Fawn Rubber Sheeting with Twill reverse with belt, raglan sleeves.

Sizes 46 to 52 inches.

Price Rs. **10**/- each.

THE „MARROTT"

In Fawn Paramatta, rubber check reverse, with belt, raglan sleeves.

Price Rs. **11**/- each.

THE "RAGLAN"

In a double breasted Resida Paramatta with belt with check reverse Raglan sleeves, all seams sewn.

Price Rs. **15**/- each.

THE "PEACOCK"

In Fawn Paramatta with check reverse; Single Breasted with belt, raglan sleeves.

Price Rs. **15** each.

THE "FEATHERMAC"

A light weight Waterproof in Fawn Indiana cloth single breasted with belt.

Price Rs. **15**/-

THE "STORMAC"

A Superior Waterproof in Fawn check or green stripe Paramatta, single breasted with belt.

Size 46" to 54"

Price Rs. **25**/-

THE "READING"

Made from a heather mixture paramatta with check rubber lining, double breasted with belt.

Price Rs. **20**/-

"BOYS & GIRLS"

Waterproofs in Fawn Paramatta, with belt single breasted, roomy make.

Sizes 24, 26 inches.

Rs. **6**/- to **7**/- each.

Sizes 28, 30, 32 inches.

Rs. **8**/- to **9**/- each.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 inches.

Rs. **9**/- to **10**/- each.

Sizes 40, 42, 44 inches.

Rs. **10**/- to **11**/- each.

OFFICER'S ROYAL TRENCH

Triple Rain Coat in a superior Greenish Fawn shot effect gabardine, double breasted, belted with smart check lining.....Rs. **30**/-.

ALL ABOVE QUALITIES CAN BE HAD IN BOTH LADIES & GENTS.

SERVANTS CAPES WITH HOOD RS. 6/- TO 9/- EACH.

Place your order immediately or else the stock, will exhaust.

K. C. MARROTT,

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF NEW WATERPROOFS IN INDIA.

187, Hornby Road, - - - - - - BOMBAY.

COULD YOU REQUIRE

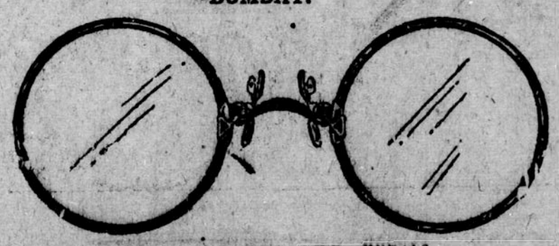
The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road (Opp Whiteaways) & 361, Kalbadevi Road, Corner Hanuman Lane.

BOMBAY.



AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

What do you say To a Really Fashionable

SALOON of SWEETMEAT?

Of course,

THE WELL-KNOWN

KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI

Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.

EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS

Al Flock to His

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

AT

CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions, WHERE

A HUGE EXHIBITION

of Assortment of - - - NATIVE SWEETS will be Seen.

Amongst These

OUR ESSENCE HALVAS

Are Most in Requisition.

Other Two Shops at

GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.

PROPRIETOR **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.**

ELECTION DISPUTE ENDS IN FRACAS

MASULIPATAM, July 6.

Animosity resulting from Local Board election disputes led to a serious rioting by the members of the Kamma community in a village in Gudivada Taluka. Lathis were freely used and about forty persons were severely injured.—A. P.

The Madras University is arranging for a course of special lectures on Dravidian culture similar to the courses of lectures delivered last year.—A. P.

To The Rescue
At the Hour of Need.
KESARI'S
"LODHRA"
A Companion to the Gentler Sex and a cure for their ailments.
Kesari Kuteeram,
MADRAS.
Sole Distributors for Bombay Presidency.
N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 68.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE
LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented
G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL
Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.
G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

Don't Fear!

One application cures the SCORPION POISON instantaneously. Price one packet As. 8.
Postage 1 to 3 packets As. 3
12 packets Rs. 4.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.

30 Years' Reputation
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
AYURVEDASRAMAM.
THE ONLY HOUSE For PLAGUE And CHOLERA REMEDIES.
Apply for a Free Catalogue.
151, Govindappanaick St.G.T. MADRAS

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

Best and Most effective Insects destroying
STICKS & CAMPHOR
Destroy bugs, mosquitoes, spiders, ants and all sorts of insects.
The only Manufacturers in India
G. R. K. HILL & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Bhatia Sanitarium, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA
WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT.
AMONG the priceless teachings that may be found in the great Hindu Epic of the Mahabharata there is none so rare and precious as this—The Bhagavad-Gita. Innumerable translations of this great classic have appeared since the days of Warren Hastings, but Mrs. Besant's rendering is designed to preserve the spirit of the original, especially its deeply devotional tone, while at the same time it gives an accurate translation reflecting the strength and terseness of the Sanskrit. Ninety-five thousand copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and now another ten housand copies of this astonishingly heap book are issued for the benefit the public. The text of the slokas printed in Devanagari.
SIXTH EDITION.
Price per copy, Annas Four. (Foreign 6 d.)
Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is 7 (Seven) as.
Two copies. 12 as. Three copies. Re. 1-1a
Four copies. Re. 1-6 as.
G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, G. T., Madras

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madr

THE : : : : ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY : : CHRONICLE :
The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India
SPECIAL FEATURES :—
A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0
SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	a	p
The Principles and Practice of Textile Printing By E. Knecht C. Rawson and Fothergill	52	0	
A Manual of Dyeing 2 Vols. By E. Knecht C. Rawson and R. Loewenthal	36	0	0
Advanced Cotton Spinning By Thornley	18	0	0
Elementary Cotton Spinning By Thornley	10	12	0
Modern Cotton Economics By Thornley	10	12	0
Cotton Spinning Intermediate By Thornley	7	4	0
Textile Manufacturer year Book 1925	3	0	0
Textile Recorder Year Book 1925	6	9	0
Cotton Weavers' Handbook By H. B. Heylen	13	8	0
Cotton Spinning Calculations By Thornley	6	9	0
Calculations in Cotton Weaving By J. Holmes	3	0	0
Cotton Weaving and Designing By John T. Taylor	7	14	0
Practical Pattern Making and Moulding By W. H. Wilson	7	8	0
Students' Cotton Spinning By Nasmith	13	4	0
Weaving Mill Management By Foster	3	2	0
Cotton Year Book 1925	6	9	0

Can be had from :—
J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Important Notice
THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."
The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.
Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.
B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.
This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.
B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(*Proprietors*—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

Free! Absolutely Free!!

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18c Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "o" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only
WRITE Now:
CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

LTD.
solves the problem for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.
The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*
An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.
Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

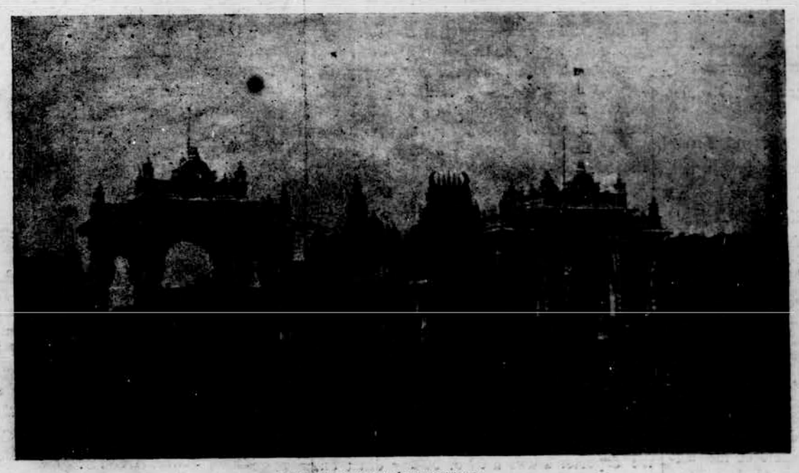
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 9 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN MYSORE

KRISHNARAJENDRA HOSPITAL, MYSORE.



FORT GATE, MYSORE.

An imposing scene of mountains near Geneva. The journey to Mount Blanc in the electric train leaves an imperishable impression in the minds of the travellers of beauty and grandeur. The railway track is shown in the picture.

Dr. Miss Kumud Gauri Mehta L. M., M.R.C.P who was congratulated on Sunday last on her return from England after completing her studies, by the members of her community.

A resting place in Sultanbag, Porbandar.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETING.

(Left). The first step in the marketing of cotton. Pickers waiting while their baskets of cotton are weighed in the field as they are paid according to the weight of cotton picked. (Right) Cotton received from interior points awaiting shipments to foreign ports. (See overleaf for the article on the American cotton marketing.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMERICAN COTTON.

EXPORTING AND MARKETING PROCESS.

HANDLING OF SHIPMENTS.

The World Cotton prices are entirely dependant on the American Cotton Crop. It will, therefore, be interesting to know how it is marketed and exported. We give below a survey of Word Trade in Agricultural products, by the United States Department of Commerce, prepared by Messrs Ernest L. Tutt and W. R. Meadows:—

Cotton usually passes through several hands before it reaches the spinner, who is the ultimate consumer of the raw product. Some of those who handle cotton after it leaves the producer's hands are the ginner, country merchant, scalper, f. o. b. man, factor, exporter, domestic spot merchant, futures broker, and mill purchaser. When it goes into foreign commerce it is handled by the foreign importer, buying broker (engaged by mills), and the mill purchaser. The same lot of cotton does not often pass through all these intermediaries but each of them handles a large volume of the cotton business, and each must render a service as well as obtain a profit above expenses in order to remain in business.

HOW IT REACHES THE SPINNER

An order for cotton probably never passes through every one of the different agencies mentioned. The proportion of the entire crop which is handled in the different channels is not known, but perhaps the greater part of the Texas cotton that is exported finds its way to the spinner as follows:

The farmer picks the cotton and either puts it immediately into a wagon that is standing in the field or piles it on the ground. When about 1,500 pounds of seed have been picked, it is customary to have it hauled to the local gin, where the seeds are separated from the lint. The farmer usually takes the seed cotton to the gin just as soon as enough is obtained to make a 500-pound bale, but in a busy time he may want until several bales are gathered before hauling it to the gin. Usually the next step after ginning is to sell to a local buyer. If the farmer considers the market satisfactory, or if he is being pressed for money to settle obligations, (the latter being the more usual motive), he immediately reloads the cotton on his wagon and drives to market. If he does not care to sell at once, he will probably take his cotton home to hold until he has several bales to sell. The local market may be in the same town where the gin is located or in many cases it is not. Upon reaching the local market the street buyers climb on the wagon, cut the bales on both sides, take samples, and make a bid. The farmer may accept such an offer, but more than likely he will get bids from all other buyers in the market and finally sell to the buyer making the best offer. He then hauls the cotton to the town cotton yard or warehouse or compress, where it is weighed by a bonded public weigher. The weigher gives him a ticket containing the weights of each of the bales, and the farmer returns to the office of the buyer, who gives him a check for the value of the cotton on the basis of such weights. The local buyer may hold these bales along with other purchases in expectation of an advance in prices, but he is more likely, during the late evening after the day's buying is over, to communicate with an f.o.b. man in the same or in a nearby larger market and sell all the accumulated purchases of the day. The following morning the local buyer ships the cotton to the nearest compress for the account of the f.o.b. man and attaches the bill of lading to a draft on the f.o.b. man, depositing it in a local bank.

The f.o.b man in turn, either the same evening or as soon as possible, calls by telephone some exporter or domestic merchant in a port or central market and offers the cotton he has collected from street buyers during the day. He states the number of bales for sale and gives the description as to grade and staple. Perhaps several dealers make offers and he accepts the highest. Ehe next morning he has the cotton loaded and shipped to a compress at a concentrating point in accordance with the buyer's instructions. He then draws a draft on the buyer, attaches the bill of lading to it, and deposits it in the local bank which finances his transactions.

When the cotton arrives at the press the buyer has it unloaded, classed, and stored in lots of even-running grade, staple, and color. If it has not already been compressed he usually has it compressed before storage, in order to economize in space and to have the cotton ready for prompt shipment when needed. It now remains undisturbed until sold for export or for a shipment to a mill.

IN THE LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSE

European importers in need of cotton usually cable their requirements to several American exporters whom they know and have good reason to believe can supply the type of cotton they require. Many different exporters in reply cable their offers and the European buys from the exporter, offering at the lowest price the kind of cotton needed.

The exporter has now sold, say 1,000 bales of cotton of a certain class. He selects for shipment from his stock in storage the kind of cotton required to fill the order. If it is his practice to concentrate cotton at different interior presses he may have to ship from several different points. The cotton reaches a port—say, Galveston—where it is unloaded from the cars, pressed to high density, and then loaded on a vessel for shipment to the foreign importer, perhaps at Liverpool. The cotton is then invoiced, and according to instructions from the European importer the exporter draws a 60 or 90-day draft on a designated Liverpool or London bank, attaches the ocean bill of lading, insurance certificate, and other shipping documents, and deposits these papers in the bank which finances his business. This bank forwards the draft, documents attached, to a New York bank and the New York Bank commonly sells it in open exchange market and credits proceeds the Texas bank. The purchaser of the draft, usually a big bank in New York, forwards it with documents to its London correspondent, who presents it to the importer's bank for acceptance. Upon arrival of the cotton the importer obtains the bill of lading from his bank and takes delivery of the cotton, storing it in a Liverpool warehouse, where it remains until purchased by a spinner.

A Manchester spinner is in need of cotton He sends his mill purchaser to Liverpool to buy a stated quantity of a specified kind of cotton. On arriving in Liverpool the mill buyer gets in touch with several brokers and makes his needs known. The brokers show him samples of cotton they have to offer and quote prices. Upon finding the kind of cotton he needs the mill buyer purchases it. He may have to buy several small lots from several different brokers representing a number of importers, but if the 1,000-bale shipment of the same grade and staple which arrived from Galveston is satisfactory, it may be taken. The importer as soon as possible turns the cotton out of the warehouse for shipment to the spinner in Lancashire. The terms of sale at Liverpool are usually cash in 10 days from date of taking delivery. The importer draws a draft on the spinner, attaches the bill of lading, and deposits it in his own Liverpool bank. The local bank immediately sends the draft, documents attached, to the spinner's bank in Manchester, and upon notification by his bank the spinner accepts the draft under arrangements previously made, obtains the bill of lading, and receives the cotton, which he stores in his mill warehouse to be used as needed.

In transactions between spinners and merchants in Liverpool or Manchester there is no difference in terms for American, Egyptian, Indian, or any other kind of cotton. Liverpool terms are the rule and are adhered to without exception. Cotton, regardless of origin, is usually sold out of warehouse stock or steamer by the cotton merchants, and the spinner must pay cash within 10 days of taking delivery or date of invoice. In case the spinner is unable to take delivery he is billed for the cotton with payment due after 10 days of date of invoice, and is compelled to pay interest at 6 to 8 per cent for the period of 10 days after date of invoice and the date of actual delivery. Storage charges are said to be for the account of the spinner. In direct transactions between Lancashire spinners and American, Egyptian, or Indian merchants, which are rather rare, though in the case of American cotton they are becoming more popular, the terms are the usual 60 or 90-day sight draft. Most of the Indian and Egyptian cotton in Great Britain is handled through the importing merchants. The Egyptian cotton bills are at present quite uniform at 60 days, with an occasional 90-day bill, while Indian cotton is handled on 90-day terms.

Bremen is the important raw-cotton centre for Germany and its eastern neighbours. A number of the larger America cotton firms either have their own houses in Bremen or have representatives or agencies. American cotton is handled by the cotton importers or merchants on 90-day drafts, although in some cases 60-day drafts are drawn. Indian and Egyptian cotton are received on the same basis as prevails in sales to Liverpool. Business between merchants and spinners is done ostensibly on a cash basis, although sales are common on 60 of 90-day acceptances or bank-reimbursement terms such sales are, in effect, cotton commitments on the part of the spinners, because it is not the practice of the Bremen cotton merchants to release the cotton to the spinner until payment can be made.

American cotton for Havre is usually billed by the merchant in the United States to France at 90-days, such bills being discounted by the American merchant, and the financing is altogether by arrangement between the American merchant or his agent and the Havre merchant or French spinner. The spinners buy on 90-day terms against bank reimbursements. Some of the cotton is sold to spinners on what is, in effect, 90 day open credit, and a number of the cotton merchants insure this credit with the banks, the rates sometimes varying between one-eighth and three-eights of 1 per cent.

In Italy business in American cotton is handled mainly on 90-day bank acceptances, which are discounted by the American cotton shipper. Some of the American cotton firms grant 90 days to spinners on their own acceptances without bank guarantee. Bank and interest charges are usually charged to the account of the spinner.

It is not known what portion of the crop find its way to the spinner in the typical way outlined or how much is handled through some of the other agencies. There are many different methods of business, some of which do not involve so many middlemen as indicated, while some involve an even large number.

PURCHASE BY EXPORT MERCHANTS.

Several methods of buying cotton are used by export merchants . Many of the larger firms have head offices in one or more of the principal southern cities and a number of branch offices in other cities throughout the Cotton Belt. From such branch offices buyers are sent into the near-by local markets to purchase cotton from growers, local dealers, and general supply merchants. The extent to which each of the sources is used varies with the policy of each firm. One large firm operating entirely in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma says that 65 per cent. of its purchases are from local supply stores and 35 per cent. from the growers directly. Another firm that maintains agencies throughout the South estimates that 90 per cent. of its purchases are from dealers in local markets, from 3 to 5 per cent. from growers, and the remainder from co-operative marketing associations. Another large organization estimates that approximately 50, 40, and 10 per cent. of its purchases are from the growers. dealers, and co-operative associations, respectively.

Export buying organizations usually have an administrative office from which the management of the concern is handled, together with the financing, clerical and accounting work, and other details. These head offices often send out salaried agents who travel in assigned areas and purchase and "take up" (that is, accept delivery of) cotton and ship it to a designated concentration point. Some firms have buying agencies established all through the larger markets of the cotton-producing section, such agents usually buying from the farmers, small merchants, or f. o. b. men on limits given them by the head office and on a commission basis of about 50 cents per bale. Other firms buy large quantities of cotton from f. o. b. men by telephone, and the latter ship it to the concentrating point, in accordance with the instructions of the buyer, and make draft on the buyer for the value according to the weight and grade of the cotton at the point of shipment.

One of the largest firms has the entire cotton-producing territory divided among three large agencies, each headed by a well-qualified man who has a large organization under his direction. Operations of an agency cover a wide territory, and the head office gives little attention to the agency's personnel or its methods of operation. These agencies are not in every case operated on the same basis. So far as the buying is concerned, the agent is solely responsible, and the head office gives no directions other than to fix maximum prices or limits, and the selling is done entirely by the head office. This arrangement permits the agent in the South to concentrate on buying, which is thought to be conducive to doing a larger volume of business. These agencies are operated on a profit-sharing basis.

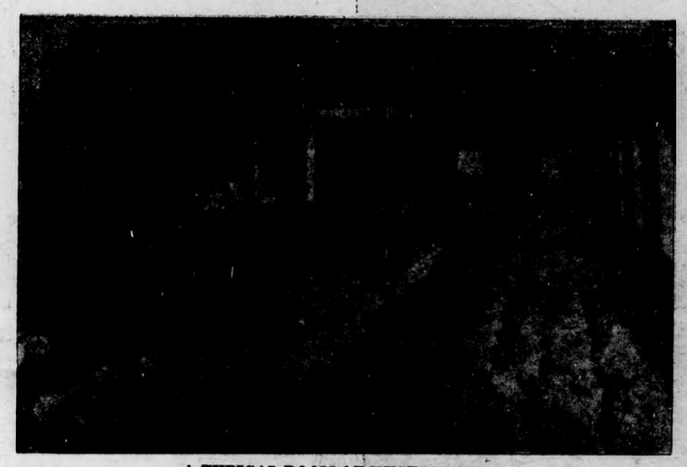
Another large firm has divided the producing territory among three or four large agencies, but each agent both buys and sells according to his own ideas of the market. In foreign countries, however, this firm has a selling agent in each market, which handles the firm's business, and thus all selling orders abroad pass through one office in each foreign market. When a European correspondent wishes cotton, he cables his needs to the head office and each of the agents in this country submits bids, the foreign buyer making the purchase from the one who makes the best offer.

PURCHASE UPON SPECIFICATION.

Exporters usually accept delivery at the point of purchase, but subject to adjustments for weights and or grades when the cotton is received at a specified concentrating center. The exporter will, however, send a representative to buy from an f. o. b. man or local merchant and pay the seller by check, or will buy by telephone and permit the f.o.b. shipper to draw a draft against him, attach it to the bill of lading, and obtain cash at the local bank. This original payment is for the full value of the cotton on the basis of the grades designed by the f. o. b. shipper and upon his weights. When this cotton arrives at the point of concentration—say, at Houston, Tex.—it is graded and weighed, and if differences occur from the weights and grades of the f.o.b. shipper proper adjustments are made between seller and buyer.

Under the present system of handling practically all cotton entering into export is packed three times; first at the gin; then at the standard-density press in the interior; and, again at the high-density press at the port. If it were possible to have high-density packing at the gin it would eliminate two packing processes and enable the cotton crop to move by a far smaller number of cars. It requires about three times as much car space to handle 100 bales of gin-packed cotton as it does to carry 100 high-density bales.

Practically all exporting firms handling all types and grades of cotton. Exporters usually know what the grade will be in any given area, because of the general practice among exporters to receive samples from the various producing sections early in the season, after which, based upon their knowledge of weather conditions and other factors affecting grades in the various sections, they have fairly accurate knowledge at all times as to the approximate grade and quality of cotton that may be obtained in each district. Knowing the kind of cotton obtainable from various sections, they place their buers in the markets where they can get the kind desired. When they get some off-grade bales in any particular purchase, they cull them out and dispose of them separately. The proportion of off or low grades that may enter into these purchases depends in no small degree on the kind of season, the time of year, and the truthfulness and honesty of the seller In years when the crop is low in grade and also toward the end of the season the proportion of high grades is much smaller than in high-grade crop years and in the early part of the season. It often happens that merchants may have to buy a large lot of cotton in order to be able to fill a relatively small commitment. Some of the representatives of foreign firms buy only certain grades upon specifications previously received from their head offices in the foreign country. Since their requirements are limited to only a few grades, these firms usually buy their cotton only in localities where the kind of cotton they require is produced. or else purchase only close-out cotton or cotton which has been classified into even-running lots.



A TYPICAL ROOM AT HUSTEN, TEXAS.

For other photos see over leaf.)

W. T. TILDEN.

THE RISE AND RETURN OF A GREAT SINGLES PLAYER.

William T. Tilden began his lawn tennis career as a "boy prodigy," and then went the way of many prodigies: he failed to arrive. Tilden, however, was not as many others, and, refusing to accept failure, set to remodel his game, with the result that after some years of intense study and practice he arrived with a vengeance. His slogan is 'Never give your opponent the ball he likes to play," and Tilden is a master not of one stroke but of all, and a tactician second to none. All the shots are exploited—the plain hit, top spin, back spin, slice, drop, lob, volley, half-volley, stop volley, smash, and service. Now Tilden is well over six feet, and at 35 has at his command a first or "cannon-ball" service as severe as was that of McLaughin, says the "Manchester Guardian," in mail week.

For six consecutive years, until last year. W. T. Tilden has been champion singles player of the United States, and as during those years he also won at Wimbledon he established an undisputed claim to be the world's greatest singles player. Last year Tilden lost his championship of America, and lost, to Lacoste, his first Davis Cup single in seven years. He is not ready to admit that his reign is over, and, in company with F. T. Hunter, he has crossed the Atlantic to challenge Europe and to demonstrate that he yet stands where he stood. Before leaving the States he was playing well, as was shown by his defeat of Manual Alonzo in five sets and of Hunter without allowing him one game. Tilden's task, at the age of 35, compels our admiration, for championship lawn tennis is as exhausting a game as any, and his recent record in Europe is at any rate good enough to make him, despite Lacoste, favourite for Wimbledon honours. But does he always feel fit? Does change of climate mean nothing to him? Does he thrive on any diet? Do his hands and feet never blister? Must he be immune from cramp? Why, Borotra at 27 used to complain that he was too old for the game as he played it!

The two Americans have played Gernany, Holland, France, and Ireland on Davis Cup lines. Against Germany and Holland they won all the events. France beat them, winning the doubles by the odd set of three, yet Tilden covered himself with glory by beating two of the finest living players, Borotra with the loss of three games, and Lacoste at 6—4, 7—5. After that, in the French championship at St. Cloud Tilden reached the final, beating Couchet in straight sets and that fine player Louis Raymond, of South Africa, in four sets. In the final Tilden was beaten by Lacoste, but what a defeat! The match lasted 3 1|2 hours, ran to 61 games, and the last set of five went to 9—7. What player is there when 6—7 down at the end of such a last set can produce three fast services in succession, so fast that Lacoste is reported as unable to see them, and so make the score seven—all? Those services, indeed, were so fast that their very speed was no unmixed blessing, for umpire's and linesmen's jobs were made so difficult that decisions were given which made the generally imperturbable Tilden very much the reverse. There must have been something very maddening that caused W. T. Tilden to throw his racket to the ground and to finish that match with a double fault.

CHOLERA IN KOLHAPUR.

BELGAUM, July 6.

All parts of Kolhapur State have been greatly affected by cholera. Miraj Senior, Jamkhandi, Sangli, Kurundwadi Senior and Jath are still affected but the condition in the latter two states is improving. In the Karnatak districts 459 were attacked last week and 197 succumbed. The condition in the Belgaum district is improving but Gokak, Athani and Chikodi Talukas continue to be affected. Dharwar and Bijapur Districts are also showing improvement in general but Hangal and Kod in Dharwar and Hungund, Bagawadi, Andi and Bijapur Talukas in Bijapur are still affected. Anti-cholera inoculation is being largely administered.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 6)

he vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill, which was passed at the recent session of Congress and was designed to relieve their financial difficulties by a virtual subsidisation of exports, so as to create an artificial scarcity at home. The irreconcilable agrarians hope to persuade Mr. Lowden to bolt, as Roosevelt did in 1912 and become the head of a third party They claim that not only would he receive the support of the agricultural Middle West, but some elements in the South as well, anti-pathetic toward Smith. One weakness of this plan is that Mr. Lowden is not the sort of person to lead a glorious lost cause. He is elderly, conservative and wealthy. Another objection is that the disaffected element in the South may go so far as to remain away from the polls, but it is hardly likely to vote what would seem to it merely variation of the Republican ticket.

Probably, other things being equal, the cities will vote wet, and the rural districts dry. In the coming campaign however, such a parallelogram of forces will exist that no one can predict the outcome. The most that can be said is that it will be a bitter fight.

WILL MR. COOLIDGE STAND AGAIN?

HIS SUMMER HOLIDAY.

BID TO AMERICAN FARMER

President Coolidge yesterday made a formal announcement that he will spend his summer vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He will utilise a State game lodge set in the midst of a large reservation.

This announcement does more to support the belief that he will again be a candidate for the Presidency than any other incident that has yet occurred. The spot where the President will spend the sultry months is almost in the exact geographical centre of the district of agrarian discontent. While it is a picturesque, wooded district, and there is excellent fishing in the streams, it is hard to believe that it has been chosen solely because of its attractiveness as a resort. There is no doubt that Mr. Coolidge hoped that the farmers would feel complimented at his selection of a summer White House in their midst; and it is difficult to believe that he would undertake this elaborate measure of conciliation unless he cherished at least some thought of becoming a candidate once more, says the New York Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Political observers believe that as yet he has not, in fact, made up his mind on this point. That he can obtain the nomination of the Republican party if he wants it is taken for granted. The President of the United States, as the disburse of patronage through multitudinous appointment-filling offices, welds great power in the national conventions of his party. Under normal circumstances, moreover, the Republican nomination is tantamount to election. The Democrats are now a minority party which can only win if its opponents are divided by a factional dispute, as was the case in 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was first elected. (His re-election in 1916 came under unusual circumstances in the midst of the Great War.) Mr. Coolidge can add to these advantages the fact of remarkable personal popularity. His prestige is undoubtedly declining, owing chiefly to his inability to control Congress; but it is still great enough to constitute one of the extraordinary phenomena of the times.

The overwhelming difficulty with which he is confronted is the tradition against a third term. Since the days when Washington established this rule and Jefferson re-enforced it no President has ever occupied the White House more than two four-year terms. It is true that Mr. Coolidge will have filled the Presidential chair much less than eight years at the conclusion of his present term. He succeeded Mr. Harding in August, 1923, when the latter's term had put one year and seven months to run. A strenuous effort is being made by his friends to persuade the public that he is entitled to two elective terms, that the first nineteen months should not be held against him. So far as can be judged these efforts have had little effect. No one knows how seriously the voters now take the two-term policy; but it is not at all unlikely that Mr. Coolidge, himself always a stickler for precedent and the maintenance of tradition, may decide to withdraw in deference to this feeling rather than risk the humiliation of a defeat.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

If he should decide to continue in the race, the character of the Democratic nominee will probably furnish him with his compelling motive. In 1924 the two chief contenders for the Democratic nomination were William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Alfred E. Smith, then, as now, Governor of the State of New York. Their quarrel was protracted and bitter and resulted in the selection of a compromise candidate, the Hon. John W Davis. Since 1924 Mr. McAdoo has lost ground to a striking degree, and it now seems probably that Smith can obtain the nomination next year. The stronghold of the Democratic party is in the "Solid South," which is overwhelmingly rural prohibitionist, and Protestant. Smith, a product of an urban civilisation, a Roman Catholic, and an avowed "wet," is not the sort of person for whom the average Southern Democrat has any warm feeling. On the other hand, he is the only possible candidate with any chance of carrying a sufficient number of Northern and border States to win.

Despite the grave handicap under which any Democratic candidate labours, the prospect of this formidable opposition has deeply alarmed the Republican leaders. Has their party any candidate, other than Mr. Coolidge, who would be quite sure of defeating Governor Smith? They see none as they look over the list of men most frequently mentioned: Vice President Dawes former Governor Lowden of Illinois, Speaker Longworth of the House of Representatives, and Secretary Hoover. Mr. Hughes former Secretary of State, has refused to become a candidate.

AN INDEPENDENT FARMERS' CANDIDATE?

Mr. Lowden's candidacy is giving Mr. Coolidge particular concern. Mr. Lowden is making himself the mouthpiece of the aggrieved farmers whose feeling towards the President is more bitter than ever, since

(Continued in column 5)